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COORDINATION QUESTIONS

Annual Overview Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1990

Addendum

Programmes and resources of the United Nations system

SUMMARY

This addendum to the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1990 contains information on programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1990-1991. The information has been drawn up taking account of views expressed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirtieth session and follows, in considerably expanded form, the general presentation of a prototype developed for consideration during the twenty-fifth series of Joint Meetings of the two committees, in October 1990.

The information is presented in three tables, preceded by an introduction. Table 1 summarizes resources of the system by organization and by sector of the ACC programme classification. Table 2 sets out programme objectives and resources of the system by organization in each of the sectors and subsectors of the programme classification. Table 3, which is presented in a format similar to that of table 2, shows programme objectives and resources by organization and by area and sub-area in three areas of special concern - environment, drug abuse control and women and development.

INTRODUCTION

General

1. At its thirtieth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) noted that more effective coordination would be facilitated through the improved compilation and transparency of all necessary data from across the system, based on consistent definitions of specific functional areas. The Committee "looked forward to the active contributions of all organizations of the system in that endeavour. Bearing in mind the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Committee emphasized that it was essential that the resources contributed to organizations of the system were allocated and utilized in the most cost-effective manner for the benefit of all countries, particularly the developing countries." 1/

2. ACC believes that timely, comparable and comprehensive information on programmes and resources of the system, presented in common terms and a convenient format, can constitute a valuable source of information for the organizations' member States, for the organizations themselves and for other interested parties, and a useful tool for improving understanding of the work of the system and achieving more effective coordination of its activities. Such coordination, giving due weight to the technical competence and constitutional responsibilities of organizations' governing bodies, has the Committee's full support.

3. Accordingly, working through subsidiary bodies specialized in programme, budgetary and financial questions, including the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (CCSQ(PROG)), the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)) and an informal joint working group of the two committees, ACC in the summer of 1990 developed a prototype for a presentation setting out programmes and resources of the system that could be submitted as a periodic addendum to its annual overview reports. After consideration of this prototype during the twenty-fifth series of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, the suggestions of ACC were accepted (see E/1990/123, para. 57). The present submission follows the presentation illustrated in the prototype but has been expanded to contain complete programme and resource information for the organizations covered.

4. As in the prototype, the information presented is of two kinds. The first (in tables 1 and 2 below) shows the programmes and resources of organizations of the system according to the standard inter-organization classification of programmes developed by ACC. The second (in table 3 below) takes a cross-sectoral approach: it focuses on programmes and resources having an impact in areas of special concern. Further explanations concerning

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/45/16), part one, para. 402.

the two types of information presented will be found respectively in paragraphs 11 to 15 and 16 to 18 below. All the information concerns the biennium 1990-1991.

5. Information is given separately for the United Nations, 2/ the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the World Food Programme (WFP), each of 11 technical specialized agencies 3/ and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). All of these organizations have established fields of competence according to their constitutions or charters, and their programmes and budgets are adopted by their governing bodies. The mandate of some of them is larger than can be reflected in the specific objectives stated for their programmes in this presentation.

6. Organizations of the system concerned essentially with development financing or general international finance - the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - are not included in view of the nature of their activities, which is essentially different from that of the organizations covered, and the magnitude of their resources, which are not commensurable with those reported.

7. Programmes are presented in terms of their objectives, since this approach appears to be the best way of showing the system's activities clearly while respecting reasonable limits of length. ACC recognizes that such an approach involves a considerable loss of information but believes that this is inevitable in describing activities as extensive, complex and diverse as those of the United Nations system. Where several organizations are active in a given sector - for example, transport and communications, health, or science and technology - an effort has been made to frame statements of objectives in

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2/ Including entities such as the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University (UNU), the Regional Commissions, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Trade Centre (ITC(UNCTAD/GATT)).

3/ The International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

such a way as to show the specificity of the role of each organization. The statements should facilitate better identification of areas of complementarity as well as instances of overlapping and duplication of effort. Should more information be sought on particular programmes, it can be found in the organizations' programme and budget and related documents, a list of which is attached for this purpose. (See appendix. It should be noted, however, that the voluntary funds that will be available for particular programmes are often not precisely known at the time of preparation of budget estimates.)

8. The resource data shown represent estimated expenditures under all sources of funds, i.e., regular budgets and extrabudgetary resources, including voluntary contributions for operational activities and material assistance. ACC would recall in this connection that for activities financed under regular budgets, priorities and programme objectives are determined by member States collectively in the framework of organizations' governing bodies, while for activities financed from voluntary sources, sectoral priorities and programme objectives are established by individual donor or recipient member States. This difference leads inevitably to some distortions in statements of programme objectives and resource data in a presentation like the present one, and limits to a certain extent the potential scope for analysis of the information.

9. In this initial comprehensive presentation, the figures in tables 1 and 2 are, except where technical financial adjustments have been found to be necessary, the same as those given in the 1990 report of ACC on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (E/1990/79). The figures in table 3 have been specially collected and are partly indicative, since in many cases different ad hoc reporting systems have had to be developed for the purpose. A certain amount of duplication between tables 2 and 3 has been unavoidable where areas of special concern overlap with sub-sectors of the programme classification.

10. ACC proposes to submit future presentations of information on programmes and resources of the system in its annual overview reports every second year. An annual presentation would not be feasible because most of the organizations of the system have synchronized biennial budget cycles and are not in a position to report in a meaningful way on programmes or resource allocations in the individual years of a biennium. The presentations would be submitted in the second, or odd-numbered, year of each biennium, since budgets are adopted up to the end of the year preceding their period of validity, and it would be difficult to assemble accurate information on approved programmes and resource allocations in time for a presentation to CPC in the spring of the first year thereafter.

Programmes and resources by programme sector

11. Information on programmes and resources of the system according to the sectors of the ACC programme classification appears in tables 1 and 2. Table 1 is a summary showing total estimated resources by organization and by sector of the programme classification; table 2 sets out, for each sector,

primary programme objectives and related resource allocations by subsector and by organization.

12. The information reported under the programme classification corresponds as far as possible to 100 per cent of organizations' programmes and resources. Where one organization finances activities carried out by another, the related information is reported by the executing organization. Individual activities are reported under one heading only, in the light of their primary objective. This reporting practice has been adopted to avoid double counting, but can result in some arbitrary selections. In order that a full picture may be given of the cost of activities reported, resources devoted to non-substantive work, such as the organizations' management and support activities, are distributed to subsectoral headings. There may thus be variations between the resource data reported and the figures appearing under similar titles in the budgets of the organizations, although the data remain linked to those figures.

13. For future submissions ACC has under consideration the possibility of presenting the resources of funding organizations of the system in such a way that they can be seen both as a whole for each such organization and for their part in the funds made available to individual executing organizations for programme delivery. ACC also has under study for future submissions the possibility of distinguishing information relating to organizations' regular budgets and their extrabudgetary resources.

14. In the case of UNDP, only resource data are shown. UNDP has indicated that as the central funding and coordination body of the system for operational activities for development, it aims to promote human development for the attainment of self-reliance in the developing countries by building and strengthening national capacity, and that it gives priority to the following areas:

(a) Poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development;

(b) Environmental problems and natural resource management;

(c) Management development;

(d) Technical cooperation among developing countries;

(e) Transfer and adaptation of technology for development;

(f) Women in development.

UNDP accordingly has no sectoral programme objectives: since national plans and priorities constitute the only frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development, it is the exclusive responsibility of the Governments of recipient countries to formulate priorities and objectives. UNDP funding integrates the operational activities of the system with national plans and objectives.

15. In connection with the resource data shown for WFP, it should be noted that as the food aid agency of the system, WFP mobilizes both food and cash resources for the purposes of economic development and humanitarian relief, focusing principally on low-income food-aid deficit countries. The value of the assistance delivered, which makes WFP a major source within the system for resource transfers to developing countries, includes not only the market value of the donated food delivered, but also the value of local food purchases and the cost of ocean freight, overland transport and related non-food item costs, together with logistics, project monitoring and other support.

Programmes and resources in areas of special concern

16. Information on programmes and resources that have an impact on areas of special current concern appears in table 3. Three such areas have been selected for presentation on this occasion: (a) protection of the environment, (b) drug abuse control and (c) women and development. These cross-sectoral areas have been chosen because system-wide plans exist for each of them. In each area, the information is set out in accordance with the subdivisions adopted in the relevant system-wide action plan or medium-term programme. Such plans and programmes include the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/7/Add.1); the United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control (E/1990/39); and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 (E/1987/52).

17. The cross-sectoral nature of these areas gives rise to some technical reporting problems. In many cases, activities are related to a cross-sectoral area not by primary but by secondary objectives, so that it is difficult to identify them for reporting in that area. And since there are usually no separate resource allocations in respect of secondary objectives, reporting the relevant expenditure is much less straightforward than in the case of sectoral activities. Each organization concerned has used its best judgement in identifying the activities and resources to be included in table 3. The data do not include the distributed cost of non-substantive work, unlike the figures in tables 1 and 2.

18. Given the specific situation of UNDP, as set out in paragraph 14 above, it has not been feasible to include information on its objectives in the areas covered by table 3. The remarks made in paragraph 15 above about resource data for WFP apply equally to the data reported by it in table 3.

Closing remarks

19. The present submission is the first comprehensive presentation of the programmes and resources of the eighteen organizations covered. Given its ongoing nature, the presentation will be subject to continuing review to identify and remedy any perceived shortcomings. One problem already perceived by ACC is that of consistency in statements of programme objectives.

20. Suggestions by CPC on the improvements that it would wish to see will be welcome.

TABLE 1

Resources of the United Nations system,
by organization and by sector, 1990-1991, all sources of funds

(millions of United States dollars)

Sector	United Nations [a]	UNICEF	UNDP [b]	UNFPA	UNRWA	WFP	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMO	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA	Total
I. Policy-making organs [c]						9.3	16.6	12.0	37.3		27.7		6.8	4.0	1.1	1.3	2.7	16.6	135.4
II. Programmes of activity																			
010 Political affairs	403.3		1.4				3.0											153.3	561.0
020 General development issues, policies and planning	805.0	34.0	109.5				55.2	143.1	60.2								[d]		1 287.0
030 Natural resources	196.3	2.1	67.8				4.0	151.7	59.0					16.4			[d]	43.2	540.5
040 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	58.4	28.0	77.6			600.1	13.5	897.4										53.4	1 728.4
050 Industry	59.1		37.3			2.2	9.9	32.7									481.7	17.4	640.3
060 Transport and communications	86.0		18.0			29.4	25.0			199.0		34.9	222.5		75.4			1.4	691.6
070 International trade and development finance	289.4		5.7				13.9	53.7								23.8	[d]		386.5
080 Population	-78.0	0.1	0.1	208.7			27.5		30.0		110.9								455.3
090 Human settlements	176.5	0.8	11.3			11.0	3.8										[d]		203.4
100 Health	9.3	998.0	35.2			427.6	1.9	39.4			1 274.5						[d]	75.3	2 861.2
110 Education	1.7	124.0	17.9			42.7	23.9		194.6										404.8
120 Employment	2.6	24.0	10.8				355.1				7.6							4.9	405.0
130 Humanitarian aid and relief	1 417.8	145.0	9.5		605.1	1 078.1	3.9		3.0		1.2								3 263.6
140 Social conditions and equity	184.2	90.0	8.1				64.5		30.0								[d]		376.8
150 Culture	113.2	33.0	2.0				0.5		106.0							8.5			263.2
160 Science and technology	132.0		39.8				3.3	13.5	59.3		1.5			85.5		65.1	[d]	112.4	512.4
Total	4 912.8	1 479.0	532.0	208.7	605.1	2 200.4	625.5	1 343.5	579.4	199.0	1 423.4	34.9	229.3	105.9	76.5	98.7	484.4	477.9	14 716.4

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 1)

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a/ Figures cover resources of the United Nations other than those made available outside its regular budget for peace-keeping operations (see below), and include, inter alia, data for UNCTAD, UNEP, UNU, the regional commissions, Habitat, UNDRO and UNHCR. Resources financed by the Fund of UNEP and channelled through bodies not covered in this presentation are also included, in an amount of $100.1 million. Further included are total resources of ITC, whose regular budget is financed to the extent of 50 per cent by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). IT resources are estimated at $109.4 million.

Given the nature of the peace-keeping operations carried out by the United Nations outside its regular budget, only annual estimates are available for their cost. The estimated cost of these operations in 1990 is $435 million. This figure includes estimates based on the pro-rating of amounts approved for the latest mandate period in those cases where the current mandate expires before 31 December 1990. Also included is the estimated cost in 1990 of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), financed entirely through voluntary contributions. The estimated cost of peace-keeping operations covered by the United Nations regular budget - the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) - are included in the figure shown in the table under sector 010 (Political affairs).

b/ Figures reported cover only those UNDP resources expended directly by the UNDP Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS) or by executing agents not covered by this presentation. The latter include Governments, the IMF, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and other multilateral and regional development bodies. UNDP-funded activities executed by United Nations bodies covered in the presentation are included in the expenditures reported by them. The table does not show estimated expenditures under the UNDP biennial budget, which is not associated with UNDP alone in view of the central funding, coordinating and servicing role of UNDP for the United Nations system as a whole.

The overall resources forecast for expenditure by UNDP in 1990-1991 include the following:

(Footnotes to table 1) (continued)

		$ million	
1.	Allocated to organizations shown in the table		1 805.6
2.	Allocated to others	340.2	
3.	UNDP/OPS	191.8	
4.	Total reported in the UNDP column of the table (2 and 3 above)		532.0
5.	UNDP biennial budget expenditure		448.6
6.	UNDP extrabudgetary expenditure		48.0
			2 834.2

c/ Resources related to policy-making organs of the United Nations and some other organizations have been distributed to the programme sectors in which these organizations are engaged.

d/ Relevant resource estimates will be found in table 2 under the appropriate subsectors.

TABLE 2

Programmes and resources of the United Nations system by sector and subsector, 1990-1991

Sector 010 - Politics affairs

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
011 Political and security activities	United Nations	Maintenance of international peace and security and peaceful settlement of international disputes by, inter alia: (a) encouraging States directly concerned with a dispute or a situation to seek a peaceful solution under the Charter and by offering the services of the Secretary-General; (b) undertaking preventive diplomacy; (c) dispatching representatives, fact-finding missions and conciliation missions and promoting other mediation efforts; (d) ensuring that United Nations organs and the Secretary-General are provided with effective substantive support and information in relation to impending or actual emergency situations; (e) ensuring that the Secretary-General is provided with the most effective advice and assistance. Dissemination of information on the situation of the Palestinian people and of proposals for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine. Promotion and strengthening of cooperation with regional organizations on matters of mutual concern. Promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space and adoption of related legal instruments and standards; encouragement of programmes of international cooperation in space science and technology, and enhanced international exchange and dissemination of related information; enhanced availability to developing countries of the benefits of space science and technology. Strengthening of relations with non-governmental organizations.	107.5

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.1
	IAEA	Establishment, administration and application of safeguards designed to ensure that nuclear materials subject to the Agency's safeguards under its Statute or under international treaties on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.	153.3
Total, subsector 011 (Political and security activities)			261.9
012 Special missions	United Nations	Planning, establishment and direction of peace-keeping operations established by the Security Council; dispatch and supervision of military observer missions, truce supervision missions and election observation missions established by the Council or the General Assembly; strengthening of United Nations capacity to provide advice on military matters pertaining to peace-keeping operations and on conflict situations.	67.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.1
Total, subsector 012 (Special missions)			67.6
013 Disarmament	United Nations	Provision of effective and substantive assistance in disarmament deliberations and negotiations, and follow-up action on decisions and agreements, as necessary; promotion of more thorough understanding of the complex factors involved in disarmament through monitoring, analysis and study; ensuring the availability of in-depth, accurate and useful information on disarmament matters; coordination and implementation of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign; support of the activities of regional centres for peace and disarmament.	22.4
Total, subsector 013 (Disarmament)			22.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
014 General international law	United Nations	Provision of effective assistance to the Secretariat, Governments and experts on missions on political, peace-keeping, humanitarian, economic, social and administrative matters; ensuring that the privileges and immunities of the United Nations are protected, that the Organization's affairs are conducted in the appropriate manner, and that its legal rights receive maximum protection; promotion of the development and codification of international law, and the harmonization and unification of international trade law; exercise of the depository functions entrusted to the Secretary-General regarding multilateral treaties and the related functions of the Secretariat; support of the work of the International Court of Justice; promotion of uniform and consistent application of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of related cooperation and exchange of information within the United Nations system and of harmonization of marine affairs; substantive support of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; promotion of international legal instruments in the field of the environment.	84.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.2
Total, subsector 014 (General international law)			85.0
015 Trusteeship, decolonization and apartheid	United Nations	Attainment of the goal of the Trusteeship System with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and assistance to the Security Council in discharging its related responsibilities; promotion of the decolonization process through self-determination for the 18 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories; dissemination of information on decolonization; provision by institutions associated with the United Nations of material assistance to colonial peoples and their liberation movements; close monitoring	121.1

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		of the situation in South Africa, including the imposition and implementation of sanctions and other restrictive measures and their impact on apartheid; mobilization of international action against apartheid; assistance to the victims of apartheid; promotion of a peaceful settlement of the conflict within South Africa through genuine negotiations.	
	ILO	Elimination of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and of its effects in neighbouring countries in matters within the mandate of ILO.	3.0
Total, subsector 015 (Trusteeship, decolonization and apartheid)			124.1
Total, sector 010 (Political affairs)			561.0

Sector 020 - General development issues, policies and planning

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
021 Development strategies, policies and planning	United Nations	Promotion of international, regional and subregional economic, social and humanitarian cooperation, and strengthening of Member States' capacity to develop alternative strategies and policies to solve the fundamental issues obstructing socio-economic advancement, particularly in the developing countries. Support of intergovernmental negotiations on development, promotion of understanding among holders of different views, suggestion of alternatives, and development of ideas and proposals through, inter alia, research into and analysis of key issues and the development of interactive and consultative processes on important emerging problems. Advancement of efforts to find a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problem of developing countries. Promotion of appropriate fiscal and financial policies and measures in support of development. Strengthening of the capacity of developing countries to prepare and implement integrated policies, plans and sectoral programmes, and to plan and coordinate international technical cooperation provided to them, within their overall development priorities. Close interaction in the economic, social and humanitarian fields with the organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations, to promote complementarity of action. Promotion of the integration of environmental considerations within the development process to ensure environmentally sound and sustained development.	607.5

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Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Promotion of an effective code of conduct and other international arrangements relating to transnational corporations; minimizing their negative effects and enhancing their contribution to development; strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their dealings with them.	
		Promotion of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.	
		Strengthening of global and regional arrangements for implementing, coordinating, monitoring and appraising the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries; regular reporting on the situation in those countries.	
		Review of the special economic problems of land-locked and island developing countries, to recommend possible further action in their favour.	
		Monitoring, coordination, promotion, review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.	
	UNICEF	Planning and development of strategies and programmes for children and women.	27.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	153.6
	ILO	Wider observance of international labour standards and fuller respect for those human rights falling within the mandate of ILO; assistance to member States in formulating and implementing national and international employment and development policies which maximize employment growth; strengthening of the capacity of member States to formulate and implement employment-promoting programmes and projects; preparation of people for productive employment and provision to them of the means to upgrade	30.1

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		and adapt their skills to rapidly changing work requirements; assistance in the sound development of income maintenance, income support and medical care systems that are in harmony with prevailing economic and social conditions; dissemination of data in various technical fields, in the form of labour statistics.	
	FAO	Monitoring of and regular reporting on the world food and agricultural situation, including developments affecting specific commodities; improved understanding of global and selected issues affecting world agricultural development, through perspective studies; formulation of national policies and development plans for agriculture, through assistance to Governments.	79.6
	UNESCO	Improvement of understanding of world problems, including the human dimensions of development and other development-related issues, through international future-oriented studies and research; cooperation with member States in related activities, including projects, and coordination of operational activities.	27.0
	UNIDO	Monitoring and evaluation of current industrialization strategies, policies and trends at the global level, and provision of economic-analytical insight into perspectives and problems related to industrial development of developing countries; provision of policy advisory services in support of industrial restructuring; formulation of recommendations for suitable planning and policy approaches and institutional and organizational measures for the industrial sector as a whole as well as for subsectors. Activities with a value of some $11.1 million under this heading are shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	
Total, subsector 021 (Development strategies, policies and planning)			924.8

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
022 General statistics	United Nations	Improvement of statistical methodologies and their adaptation to the needs and institutional arrangements of the developing countries and the Central and Eastern European countries; improved collection, processing and dissemination of international statistics covering national accounts, industry, services; international trade, transport, energy, demography, social parameters, housing, human settlements and the environment; development of (a) concepts, classification and methods for statistics in the areas of industry, energy, services, demography, housing, human settlements, the environment, international trade and transport, (b) concepts and methods for statistics of prices and purchasing power comparisons, and (c) concepts and methods for statistics and indicators on special population groups and coordination of social statistics and indicators; improved statistics and statistical capabilities, including data processing, in developing countries; coordination of statistical activities at the international and regional levels.	128.2
	UNICEF	Strengthening of national and sub-national capabilities for measuring key indicators in children's survival and development.	7.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	7.5
	ILO	Assistance to government agencies in member States to produce useful, reliable and comparable labour statistics; provision to users all over the world of the most important labour statistics for as many countries as possible.	7.9
	FAO	Collection and dissemination of basic food and agricultural statistics (including fisheries and forestry); improvement of national statistical systems dealing with agriculture, fisheries and forestry, through assistance to Governments.	63.5

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Provision of a general information programme comprising a conceptual and methodological framework, information services and networks in science and technology, libraries and archives and an intergovernmental council; strengthening of UNESCO's clearing-house function and of its library and archive services; development and dissemination of software; statistical programmes and services to compile, analyse and give statistical support to and cooperate with other international organizations for development.	33.2
	UNIDO	Collection and dissemination of industrial statistics, inter alia, for United Nations statistics; improvement of national industrial statistics systems; techno-economic analysis of industrial sectors. Activities of some $4.4 million under this heading are shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	
Total, subsector 022 (General statistics)			247.3
023 Public administration	United Nations	Improvement of public management systems, institutions and practices of developing countries; enhanced performance of their public enterprises and improvement of public financial resources mobilization, management and allocation.	69.3
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	28.4
	ILO	Determination of links between pay and performance in public enterprises, through examination of remuneration; establishment of effective labour administrations in member States through the promotion and support of action at the national, regional and interregional levels; improvement of working and employment conditions for workers in public administration; improvement of technical capacity of ministries of labour and other institutions in the field of labour administration.	17.2
Total, subsector 023 (Public administration)			114.9
Total, sector 020 (General development issues, policies and planning)			1 287.0

Sector 030 - Natural resources

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
031 Cartography	United Nations	Strengthening of the capabilities of Governments, particularly those of developing countries, to apply the latest surveying and mapping techniques as tools for planning economic and social development and to strengthen or establish national cartographic, cadastral and hydrographic services; promotion of international and regional cooperation in cartography and remote sensing.	40.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.5
	UNESCO	Development of knowledge in the earth sciences; enhancement of knowledge on geological structures and mineral and energy resources; promotion of interdisciplinary research and processing and dissemination of related data; improvement of professional capabilities of scientific staff in member States.	5.8
Total, subsector 031 (Cartography)			46.7
032 Land and water	United Nations	Monitoring of implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference, and promotion of cooperation and coordination among United Nations organizations in water resources. Strengthening of developing countries' capacities to plan, develop and utilize their surface water and groundwater resources in an environmentally sound manner; broader dissemination, through publications and manuals, of information on the state of the art in water resources development, including non-conventional water sources; training of users, especially women, in the efficient use of water and in village-level operation and maintenance;	49.6

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		collection, analysis and periodic dissemination of information on international river and lake organizations; monitoring and introduction in developing countries of new technological options for assessing and developing water resources; development and application of methods for the assessment, conservation and management of soils, including the promotion of national plans to combat desertification.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	32.7
	ILO	Action to pursue development and utilize technology in such a way as to improve working and living conditions, while at the same time protecting workers, the community at large and the general environment against potential hazards associated with different technologies and against lasting damage from the short-sighted exploitation of natural resources.	2.3
	FAO	Ensuring productive and efficient use of land, water and farm inputs on a sustainable basis, through assistance to Governments; assembly and analysis of information on available and suitable land and water resources; advice to Governments on irrigation development and management, fertilizer strategies and land conservation and reclamation policies; assistance in rural energy planning and support to international cooperation on rural energy technologies.	151.7
	UNESCO	Development of scientific and technical knowledge of the causes of natural disasters and the means of mitigating their effects; development of post-disaster investigations; strengthening of regional research and training networks on coastal and marine systems within the COMAR (Integrated Management of Coastal Systems) framework, and of training; promotion of marine scientific research and information;	35.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		improvement of understanding of the ocean environment and its natural resources; strengthening of international oceanographic data and marine information exchange; development of regional capabilities for ocean science and services; enhancement of marine science capabilities of developing countries; improvement of knowledge of the hydrological cycle; development of methodologies for the assessment and integrated management of water resources; contributions to human resources development.	
	WMO	Assessment and forecasting of the quantity and quality of water resources, in order to meet the needs of all sectors of society, to permit mitigation of water-related hazards and to maintain or enhance the condition of the global environment; development and coordination of national hydrological services; improvement of understanding of hydrological phenomena; support to regional activities in hydrology and to related intergovernmental activities.	16.4
	IAEA	Development and support for the application of effective nuclear techniques in hydrology, as well as in monitoring environmental changes; provision of analytical and intercalibration services to national and international programmes; investigation of the use of nuclear reactors for sea water desalination.	11.1
Total, subsector 032 (Land and water)			299.2
033 Mineral resources	United Nations	Strengthening of developing countries' capacities to explore, develop and manage effectively their mineral resources within the context of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources; promotion of related regional, subregional and interregional cooperation and joint action programmes; promotion of the environmentally sound use of mineral resources.	31.5

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.1
	ILO	Improvement of knowledge of the conditions of work and related legal protection in mines other than coal mines, and the effects of new work processes on employment and training needs.	1.1
	UNESCO	Development of environmental education, information and research and awareness among educational planners and decision makers.	7.3
Total, subsector 033 (Mineral resources)			44.0
034 Biological resources	United Nations	Strengthening of developing countries' capacities to explore, exploit, develop, utilize and manage their marine resources in coastal areas and exclusive economic zones.	16.1
	UNESCO	Contributions to the protection of the world natural heritage and to the conservation of biological diversity; improvement of the scientific basis for sustainable land use systems in the humid and sub-humid tropics; reinforcement of the scientific capacity of member States for improved management of lands and regions; promotion of sustainable development and coping with change in man/environment interactions.	10.2
	UNIDO	Assistance to the interim programme of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) at Trieste, Italy, and New Delhi to the value of $17.9 million, shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	
Total, subsector 034 (Biological resources)			26.3

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
035 Energy	United Nations	Monitoring and analysis of the world energy situation and prospects in their international context; implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy; improvement of the capacities of developing countries to plan and manage the exploration and development of their energy resources in an environmentally sound manner, to strengthen their energy information systems and to make more efficient use of energy resources; promotion of regional and subregional energy policies, strategies and projects.	58.7
	UNICEF	Promotion of increased use of biogas, solar energy and fuel-efficient stoves.	2.1
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	30.5
	ILO	Improvement of knowledge of personnel systems and employment conditions in the petroleum industry.	0.6
	UNESCO	Promotion of energy saving and research into superconductivity, through technical and scientific cooperation; promotion of new and renewable sources of energy; training in mining geology.	0.3
	UNIDO	Identification and promotion of cleaner, safer energy-saving and cost-effective technologies and development of pilot programmes for the demonstration and commercialization of locally developed technologies, especially those using non-conventional sources of energy; promotion and application of techniques for the use of renewable energy and the replacement of primary fuels with waste fuels in industrial processes suited for such substitutions. UNIDO assistance to the energy sector of some $18.3 million is shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IAEA	Provision of assistance in energy and electricity and in nuclear power planning and implementation, and improvement of nuclear power plant performance; improvement of nuclear reactor technologies and advanced reactor systems, including nuclear fusion, through support for research; provision of information on world nuclear fuel resources, and assistance in uranium mining and processing; provision of information on conversion, enrichment and use of nuclear materials, as well as the management of spent fuel.	32.1
Total, subsector 035 (Energy)			124.3
Total, sector 030 (Natural resources)			540.5

Sector 040 - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
041 Agricultural development support services	United Nations	Promotion of policies and strategies for the elimination of hunger and malnutrition; improvement of agricultural and rural development policy and planning; encouragement of regional cooperation; promotion of a world strategy on sustainable agriculture.	50.2
	UNICEF	Reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among children under five years of age; reduction of the rate of low birth weight (2.5 kg or less); dissemination of existing knowledge and provision of supporting services to increase food production and ensure adequate household food security.	17.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	49.0
	WFP	Development and improvement of land through such measures as land reclamation, irrigation, drainage, flood control and soil conservation; achievement of more stable market conditions through the establishment of food reserves.	272.9
	ILO	Development of cooperatives to strengthen food production and distribution, especially in drought-stricken areas.	8.7
	FAO	Analysis of the socio-economic and technical constraints on existing farming systems; strengthening of national research capacity in developing countries; adaptation and adoption of traditional and new technologies for farming; support for the exchange of bibliographic information (through the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS)) and of agricultural research information (through the Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS)), and strengthening of agricultural documentation infrastructures; development of education programmes, strengthening of	307.3

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		extension services and promotion of suitable training methods and materials; promotion of rural participatory mechanisms; promotion of improved policies affecting critical agrarian issues, in particular land tenure systems, women farmers' rights, institution building, and the involvement of non-governmental organizations in agrarian reform and rural development; improvement of input delivery systems for small farmers, including women, and promotion of off-farm employment for marginalized rural groups; fuller recognition, in planning and analysis, of the role and needs of women; support for appropriate food marketing policies and small-farm marketing development; strengthening of rural finance systems; mobilization and effective use of resources for investment in agricultural and rural development; development of national capacity to formulate investment projects.	
Total, subsector 041 (Agricultural development support services)			705.1
042 Crops	UNICEF	Increased production of nutritious foods for children.	9.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	9.1
	WFP	Promotion and diversification of crop production, including tree crop production.	99.6
	FAO	Sustained development and stability of crop production systems in various agro-ecological areas and under various socio-economic conditions; identification of suitable biotechnologies in plant production and their assessment; improved management and exploitation of plant genetic resources; promotion of comprehensive and sustainable national seed production systems; development of integrated pest management programmes and implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention;	230.5

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		improved forecasting, monitoring and control of migratory pests; promotion of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	
	IAEA	Use of nuclear techniques to improve crop production, reduce losses and protect the environment. (Activities are implemented jointly with FAO.)	36.7
Total, subsector 042 (Crops)			384.9
043 Livestock	UNICEF	Promotion of poultry and animal raising as income-generating activities for women.	1.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.5
	WFP	Promotion of livestock production, especially in such activities as small-scale management and fodder production.	42.6
	FAO	Improved animal feeding; improved disease control and more cost-effective veterinary services; conservation of animal genetic resources and protection and improvement of native breeds; promotion of mixed farming systems limiting land degradation and conserving resources; development of processing facilities for animal products.	98.7
	IAEA	Optimization of the productivity of ruminant livestock using nuclear techniques through management practices based on improved nutritional, breeding and disease control strategies. (Jointly with FAO.)	16.7
Total, subsector 043 (Livestock)			164.0
044 Fisheries	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	3.1
	WFP	Promotion of fisheries production, especially small-scale artisanal fisheries, both coastal and inland.	7.7

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Examination of different aspects of conditions of employment and work in the fishing industry.	1.0
	FAO	Maintenance of databases on fisheries and related aquatic sciences; improvement of knowledge of exploitable fishery resources; accelerated development of aquaculture and inland fisheries; introduction of improved methods and techniques for conserving and managing fishery resources; promotion of improved conditions for rural communities primarily dependent on small-scale fishing or fish farming; enhancement of the role of fisheries in alleviating undernutrition and providing food for the poor; promotion of greater participation of developing countries in the fish trade; improvement of national fisheries policies and programmes; promotion of collaboration in fisheries research, development and management.	131.9
Total, subsector 044 (Fisheries)			143.7
045 Forestry	United Nations	Promotion of national efforts to improve forestry, forest industries and environmental protection.	8.2
	UNICEF	Preservation of the environment, including social forestry.	0.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	11.9
	WFP	Promotion of sustainable forestry activities, including those related to afforestation and reforestation, and their integration with watershed management, farming systems and associated soil conservation works.	177.3
	ILO	Improvement of understanding of the social aspects of forest-related work, with emphasis on areas such as productivity, working conditions and the training of workers and managers.	3.8

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Maintenance of a global forest resources information system and transfer of relevant knowledge; conservation *in situ* of forest genetic resources, as a complement to *ex situ* conservation; support for the establishment and management of forest plantations, woodlots and trees in agro-forestry systems; coordination of and support to activities under the Tropical Forestry Action Plan; improvement of the planning and management of harvesting operations; promotion of improved understanding of the perspectives and needs of rural people in relation to forestry, and of self-sustaining forestry for the benefit of local populations; elimination of institutional weaknesses in the forestry sector; analysis of trade developments in forest products and international approaches to trade policy.	129.0
Total, subsector 045 (Forestry)			330.7
Total, sector 040 (Agriculture, forestry and fisheries)			1 728.4

Sector 050 - Industry

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
051 Industrial development support services	United Nations	Strengthening of developing countries' capacity to increase their industrial production and productivity; enhancement of their industrial technological capabilities, including human resources development; upgrading of their industrial institutions and services; formulation of industrial policies, plans and strategies; strengthening of subregional and regional coordination and cooperation, inter alia, in selected branches of industry; promotion of increasing linkages between the industrial sector and the natural resources, educational and science and technology sectors; improved environmental protection, waste management and pollution control.	54.2
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	28.5
	WFP	Stabilization of the workplace in times of transition, through provision of food aid as part-payment to workers in small-scale industries for a limited period, in special situations.	2.2
	ILO	Assistance in the design and establishment of small-sized enterprises so as to generate employment.	2.7
	FAO	Enhanced small-scale agro-industrial development and food processing, through assistance to Governments; support of inter-country exchange of experience in food processing technologies, especially traditional technologies; monitoring of the applications of biotechnology in small-scale, rural food and non-food processing; assistance to Governments in forest industries development and the processing of non-wood forest products.	32.7

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNIDO	Assistance in the establishment, strengthening and operation of industry-wide support services, institutions and industry-related Government functions, including industrial planning and legislation, training, industrial and management consultancy, quality control, standardization, industrial information, application of industrial technologies, pre-investment study, and other support and promotional services and activities.	280.9
Total, subsector 051 (Industrial development support services)			401.2
052 Manufacturing industries	United Nations	Development of technological and entrepreneurial capabilities, especially for small-scale industries and small and medium-sized enterprises, aimed at taking better advantage of new international market opportunities.	4.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	2.6
	ILO	Provision of research work for the purpose of discussions in industrial committees dealing with the conditions of work and employment in manufacturing industries.	3.6
	UNIDO	Technical cooperation activities and other support to manufacturing industries, including the transfer of industrial manufacturing technology in all industries, and the establishment and strengthening of subsector-specific research and development institutions; special support to industrial capacity utilization, trouble-shooting and in-plant training of personnel.	200.8
	IAEA	Strengthening of the capabilities of developing member States to apply nuclear methods and radiation techniques in industry.	17.4
Total, subsector 052 (Manufacturing industries)			229.3

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
053 Service industries	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	6.2
	ILO	Action to address the social and labour issues affecting the workforce in the service industries.	3.6
Total, subsector 053 (Service industries)			9.8
Total, sector 050 (Industry)			640.3

Sector 060 - Transport and communications

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
061 Policy and planning	United Nations	Harmonization of regulations, procedures and formalities involved in international traffic; development of harmonized standards for transport equipment, including special equipment used for combined transport, for perishable foodstuffs and for dangerous goods; promotion and harmonization of new and improved technologies in international transport; economic and efficient use of energy and prevention and control of pollution. Development of a systems approach to transport sector management; improved organization and techniques of transport policy and programme formulation and planning and enhanced quality, quantity and timeliness of supporting data; development of direct linkages between communications infrastructures and trade, industry, agriculture and food production. Implementation of the objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade in Asia and the Pacific; preparation of the programme of the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. Strengthening of developing countries' capacities to formulate and implement policies and programmes aimed at developing integrated transport systems and infrastructures and at coordinating investments in and operation of the transport system.	39.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	7.0
	ILO	Improvement of understanding of working and employment conditions in the transport and communications industries.	0.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IAEA	Maintenance of the Agency's transport regulations for radioactive materials and assistance in their proper implementation.	1.4
Total, subsector 061 (Policy and planning)			47.8
062 Air transport	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.7
	ICAO	Development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation; fostering the planning and development of international air transport. (These activities cover the technical, legal, economic and statistical aspects of international civil aviation, and technical cooperation for development.)	199.0
Total, subsector 062 (Air transport)			199.7
063 Land transport	United Nations	Strengthening of developing countries' capacities to improve (a) the development of roads and of urban and road transport, and the rational use of energy in that area, (b) the planning of railway and manpower development, and (c) the modernization, management and maintenance of roads and railway transport systems; promotion of intercountry links, with special attention to land-locked countries.	15.7
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	8.2
	WFP	Reconstruction of transport infrastructure (mainly roads) and stabilization of the workplace in the transport sector, through food-for-work schemes during periods of extreme food shortages or economic hardship.	29.4
	ILO	Promotion of employment through special public works programmes and labour-based infrastructure projects such as road works.	19.2
Total, subsector 063 (Land transport)			72.5

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
064 Water transport and shipping	United Nations	Implementation of recommendations and proposals of intergovernmental bodies; initiation of proposals to implement intergovernmental policies in favour of developing countries' merchant fleets; identification of necessary structural changes, and formulation of proposals; encouragement of policies to protect the interests of shippers; improvement of the operation of and investment policies for ports in developing countries and related technological changes; improvement of indigenous multimodal transport in such countries; improvement of understanding of new transport technologies, through research, and of the economic effects of multimodal transport on national economies and trade promotion. Strengthening of the capacity of developing countries to implement their national programmes of maritime and multimodal transport development; implementation of international action on economic and commercial aspects of shipping; establishment of the institutional framework required for balanced development of maritime transport; elaboration of an integrated programme of manpower development; promotion of cooperation among national institutions, shippers, shipowners and port authorities. Strengthening of the capacity of developing countries to make effective use of their inland waterways. Improvement of national and international waterborne and multimodal transport systems in support of sustained internal development and regional economic integration.	31.3
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.5
	ILO	Promotion of social and economic progress in the maritime industries, especially as regards the working and living conditions of workers.	5.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IMO	Development of an international regulatory framework for maritime safety, the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships, and related legal matters. This includes the development of standards for facilitating international maritime traffic and of regulations and codes for the maritime transport of cargoes of all types, including hazardous cargoes, as well as measures for the protection of passengers and crews on board ships and at sea, under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and related safety conventions; regulation of shipping so as to minimize its impact upon the marine environment, including the establishment of standards for the construction, equipment and operation of ships in order to prevent pollution, and the establishment of a legal framework for joint international action in the event of a major oil pollution incident; development of conventions on liability and compensation for pollution and other damage and other matters of a private law nature, as well as on the right of States to intervene on the high seas when threatened by a maritime pollution incident; implementation of the requirements of IMO conventions and other instruments, through assistance to Governments.	75.4
Total, subsector 064 (Water transport and shipping)			113.6
065 Postal services	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.3
	UPU	Development of communications between peoples by the efficient operation of the postal services; action to further the attainment of international collaboration in the cultural, social and economic fields; organization and improvement of the postal services, and promotion of international postal cooperation; constitution of a single	34.9

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of letter-post items; guaranteed freedom of transit throughout the entire territory of the Union; participation, as far as possible, in postal technical assistance sought by member countries; collaboration with international organizations having related interests and activities.	
Total, subsector 065 (Postal services)			35.2
066 Telecommunications	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.3
	ITU	Development of regulations on telecommunications with a view to assuring global interconnectivity and interoperability as well as rational and efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit; orderly recording and registration of frequency assignments and positions of geostationary satellites; development of global telecommunications standards through recommendations following technical studies. Delivery to developing countries of technical assistance in telecommunications, through projects and activities including human resources development, resource mobilization and research as well as studies and advice on telecommunications policies. Information collection and the dissemination of regulatory, technical, planning, operational and statistical information on telecommunications matters.	222.5
Total, subsector 066 (Telecommunications)			222.8
Total, sector 060 (Transport and communications)			691.6

Sector 070 - International trade and development finance

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
071 Global trade policies	United Nations	Strengthening and improvement of the international trading system, with a view to making it more universal and dynamic, more responsive to the needs of developing countries and more supportive of accelerated economic growth and development; promotion of monetary and financial, technological and related policies that are compatible and consonant with the international trading system; removal or reduction of obstacles to the expansion of trade; strengthening of the role of the services sectors in the development process. Contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries; international agreement on an adequate and accepted minimum standard for the poor; promotion of viable diversification of the economic structures of the least developed countries; encouragement of aid policies fully supportive of the development objectives of the least developed countries, of enhanced aid effectiveness, and of positive measures to facilitate the expansion of trade opportunities of those countries; strengthening of the capacities of least developed countries to establish and implement their own policies and programmes, and to address the structural rigidities and deficiencies of their economies. Mobilization of financial and technical assistance from the international community to improve transit infrastructure in land-locked countries and their transit neighbours; rehabilitation and preventive maintenance of transit/transport facilities in land-locked countries and their transit neighbours; support of assessment of the potential for restructuring the economies of land-locked countries; implementation of international conventions on transit trade.	73.0

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Intensified cooperation in inter-island shipping, air and telecommunication services; mobilization of financial and technical assistance to island developing countries to enable the full exploitation of their marine and sub-marine resources; increased flow of resources from the international community to overcome the disadvantages of island developing countries; support of regional cooperation and integration. Promotion of policies and measures conducive to a stable, long-term and comprehensive expansion and diversification of trade flows of developing countries, including trade with countries in Eastern Europe.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.3
	ILO	Improvement of understanding of multinational enterprises and their impact on social policy issues.	0.1
	UNIDO	Mobilization of financial, but also technological, managerial, marketing and other resources required for the implementation of specific industrial investment projects - new, expansion, redeployment or rehabilitation projects. Some $11.2 million in resources are shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	
Total, subsector 071 (Global trade policies)			73.4
072 Trade in commodities	United Nations	Improved functioning of international commodity markets and stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade; establishment or enhancement of producer-consumer consultations and cooperation; improved operation and functioning of commodity agreements; intensified cooperation for horizontal and vertical diversification of the economies of	15.1

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		developing countries and for increasing their earnings by participation in the processing, marketing, transportation and distribution of their commodities; expanded resource assistance for diversification; improved information flows to aid investment decisions; liberalization of trade, including improved market access in primary products and the processed products thereof.	
	FAO	Support provided to intergovernmental consultations on selected agricultural commodities and to agreements between producers and consumers on needed remedial actions; cooperation with and technical advice to other international organizations dealing with agricultural trade and specialized commodity bodies; assistance to Governments in national commodity policies, including opportunities for diversification and increased trade.	53.7
Total, subsector 072 (Trade in commodities)			68.8
073 Trade in manufactures	United Nations	Reduction of governmental tariff and non-tariff barriers to international trade; differential and more favourable treatment to developing countries; review of trade legislation to avoid abuse of such non-tariff measures as anti-dumping and retaliatory measures, and resort to other non-tariff measures; establishment of an improved and more efficient safeguard system; elimination or effective control of restrictive business practices damaging to international trade; structural adjustment to ensure optimum overall growth. Expeditious and concrete structural adjustment favourable, in particular, to export markets where developing countries have or may gain a comparative advantage; ensuring that bilateral arrangements and regional economic integration impart dynamism to global trade; implementation,	11.9

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		maintenance and improvement of the generalized, non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory system of preferences in favour of developing countries; measures in support of products of export interest to the least developed countries.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.2
Total, subsector 073 (Trade in manufactures)			13.1
074 Trade promotion and trade in services	United Nations	Trade cooperation and trade expansion among developing countries, improvement in their trading positions, reduction in their dependence on markets of developed countries, and strengthened efforts by them to promote economic cooperation among themselves; cooperation among public and private enterprises and business organizations of those countries; increased investment flows and transfers of technology and the setting up of multinational enterprises and joint ventures among developing countries; greater involvement of the enterprise sector in programmes of economic cooperation among such countries; strengthened subregional, regional and interregional economic integration schemes of developing countries, enhanced effectiveness of their cooperation mechanisms and removal of obstacles to integration; reduction of monetary and financial obstacles to trade expansion among developing countries, and more effective use of their financial resources for their own development and mutual trade; enhanced South-South financial flows and domestic capital markets, and new and improved clearing and payment arrangements; study of the possible establishment of trade financing and related facilities in support of trade expansion among developing countries, and further enhancement of monetary and financial integration among them.	163.6

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Facilitation of international trade through the improvement of trade procedures and documentation.	
		Development of a viable insurance sector in developing countries supportive of their development.	
		Improved institutional infrastructure and government capacities for export promotion and development; improved organizational structure and effectiveness of trade promotion organizations and other relevant agencies; enhanced knowledge and skills of managers and staff involved in trade promotion, export and import.	
		Closer working relationships between chambers of commerce and other business organizations and governmental trade promotion agencies; improved cooperation among chambers of commerce in developing countries; enhanced national and regional trade development services at the governmental, trade association and/or enterprise levels; improved assessment of the export supply potential of selected product sectors, improved identification of potential foreign markets and assistance in product and market development; increased production and export of traditional and non-traditional products; expanded contacts and joint ventures between developing country entrepreneurs and market-holders in importing countries; improved performance of developing country traders in establishing and managing international distribution chains for their import and export goods; improved management approaches, methods and practices in the import process.	

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Improved access to and use of information required for import-export decision-making and operations; increased cooperation among developing countries in the sharing of knowledge, information and services on import-export operations and techniques; development of national and subregional training capacities in the area of international business.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.9
	ILO	Improvement of understanding of how major policy decisions concerning economic management, trade and growth relate to employment promotion.	0.2
	WIPO	Promotion of trade by providing for the registration of international trademarks and service marks, the international deposit of industrial designs and the protection of appellations of origin; continued improvement of (a) classification of goods and services for the purposes of registering trademarks and service marks, (b) classification for marks which have figurative elements and (c) classification for industrial designs.	23.8
Total, subsector 074 (Trade promotion and trade in services)			189.5
075 Tourism and related services	United Nations	Enhanced economic benefits from tourism, and coordinated tourism development; development of national capacities to promote and manage tourist circuits and products.	18.2
	ILO	Identification of significant social and labour problems in the hotel, catering and tourism sector and assistance to Governments and workers' and employers' organizations in developing measures to respond to such problems.	13.6
Total, subsector 075 (Tourism and related services)			31.8

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
076 Development finance and monetary problems	United Nations	Promotion of policy alternatives and measures aimed at (a) the evolution of an effective system of international financial cooperation, (b) improving the volume and terms of net financial transfers to developing countries, (c) improving their access to international and private capital markets for development financing purposes and for refinancing export credits, (d) improving their debt management, (e) the evolution of a growth-oriented debt strategy, including debt reduction for developing countries, and (f) consideration of the interdependence of problems in the areas of money, finance, trade and development. Development of an analytical framework relating short-term policy issues to long-term development trends and objectives, including structural change; assessment of capital requirements of developing countries; monitoring of global development issues, including structural changes foreseen or required in the world economy; preparation of elements of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. Enhancement of the quality of economic analysis and forecasting by (a) expanding the econometric models and integrating national models into a global system, and (b) establishing regular exchanges through meetings and contacts on the economic outlook, related policy issues and data and model building.	7.6
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	2.3
Total, subsector 076 (Development finance and monetary problems)			9.9
Total, sector 070 (International trade and development finance)			386.5

Sector 080 - Population

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
081 Population data, analysis and policies	United Nations	Further development of scientific assessment of the levels and trends of demographic variables, such as fertility, the status of women and the family, mortality and morbidity, urbanization, and internal and international migration; action to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of population estimates and projections for all countries by age and sex, rates of population growth and other major demographic indicators, as well as of estimates and projections of urban and rural populations and of urban agglomerations; assessment of the consequences of demographic trends for socio-economic development and of governmental policies intended to influence such trends; strengthened national capabilities for training in population and demography and analysis of population data, and use of the results in development planning; monitoring and assessment of the World Population Plan of Action.	77.8
	UNFPA	In accordance with the UNFPA mandate, creation and strengthening of national capability to collect, analyse and use basic population data. Training of local personnel at the national and international levels and provision of appropriate equipment, with a view to the development of an institutional base for gathering and using population data. Support for the collection of basic data, using guidelines developed for population censuses, demographic surveys and other population-related surveys, and civil registration and vital statistics programmes. In view of the vast amounts of material amassed and the greatly expanded capacity of countries to undertake such endeavours, assistance to countries in consolidating, analysing and utilizing existing data. Given the progress in microcomputers and the development of software packages for the tabulation and	58.0

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		analysis of demographic data in a form that can be readily utilized by development planners, assistance to countries in taking advantage of these technical improvements as a means of promoting data utilization. The Fund has always defined population policy in the broadest sense, to address all the demographic variables - fertility, mortality and migration - as well as the interrelationship between population and overall socio-economic development. Moreover, it has worked extensively with Governments, urging them to resolve population concerns in the context of their total development framework.	
	ILO	Provision of information to planners and policy-makers on the relationships between employment and human resources development policies and demographic variables, and of operational tools for integrating population and human resources issues in development planning and policy.	26.3
	UNESCO	Integration of the population content in formal and non-formal education programmes and in the training and teaching courses of research and communication institutes; enhancement of national capacity for the training of educational personnel, social researchers and communicators; activities relating to population databases, with particular attention to the integration of concerns of women and youth in all population and development activities.	30.0
Total, subsector 081 (Population data, analysis and policies)			192.1
082 Family planning	United Nations	Achievement by countries of their fertility goals through integrated population policies, family planning programmes, and the study of fertility levels and trends and of factors affecting fertility change.	0.2

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNICEF	Access of all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.	0.1
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.1
	UNFPA	In assistance for planning, support to all methods of fertility regulation, including natural family planning, that are considered technically safe and effective by WHO and are in accordance with the policies of requesting countries. Strengthening of countries' programme management capabilities through projects or special consultancies in a wide range of management aspects: logistics; management information systems; management training; and systems analysis. Encouragement of national programme research related to operations as a means of identifying and responding to problems in programme design and implementation.	150.7
	ILO	Instruction of workers in the workplace about family welfare as part of general worker welfare.	1.2
	WHO	Promotion of research on safe and effective methods of fertility regulation, strengthening of training, and support for the adaptation and use of appropriate technology in countries as an integral part of maternal and child - i.e. family - health.	110.9
Total, subsector 082 (Family planning)			263.2
Total, sector 080 (Population)			455.3

Sector 090 - Human settlements

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
091 Settlements planning	United Nations	Implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000. a/ Identification of and response to global settlements trends, particularly as they affect economic and social change in developing countries; integration of national settlements policies with overall development policies, and establishment and development of national implementation mechanisms for human settlements programmes; development and promotion of guidelines for effective national settlements policies, and of effective planning methods and institutional structures and procedures for urban and rural areas; promotion of the environmentally sound planning and management of human settlements development and dissemination of strategies and methods to provide and improve shelter and community services for low-income rural and urban groups; assessment of the impact of national shelter strategies on the development of shelter and services, with particular emphasis on women's participation; removal of obstacles to the flow of resources for settlements; formulation of programmes for establishing or reorienting financial institutions; establishment or strengthening of institutions for settlements development and for developing managerial capabilities.	92.6
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	7.8
Total, subsector 091 (Settlements planning)			100.4
092 Housing and infra-structure	United Nations	Promotion and development of indigenous building materials and construction industries, and encouragement of effective and economic energy use in construction and related industries; promotion and development of standards and technologies which can be widely applied in developing countries at a cost affordable by low-income groups; effective governmental measures to	83.9

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		facilitate the development and use of land for settlements in order to serve the whole community and low-income groups in particular.	
	UNICEF	Provision of basic services for the well-being of children.	0.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	3.5
	WFP	Use of food-for-work to help construct housing and associated sanitary systems and as an incentive for self-help schemes to upgrade housing and associated infrastructure.	11.0
	ILO	Implementation of the ILO Conference resolution on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and the Role of the ILO (1987) and of the Workers' Housing Recommendation, 1961.	3.8
	UNIDO	Assistance in the development and operation of factories for basic construction materials and their application in industrial construction; promotion and development of low-cost building materials for housing and other social buildings. Activities of some $23.7 million are shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	
Total, subsector 092 (Housing and infrastructure)			103.0
Total, sector 090 (Human settlements)			203.4

Sector 100 - Health

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
101 Health system infrastructure	UNICEF	Reduction of the mortality rate of infants and children under five years of age; reduction of the maternal mortality rate; upgrading and expansion of health facilities and training of health personnel for primary health care services for children and mothers.	130.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	19.0
	WFP	Assistance to mothers, pre-school and primary-school children, health centre patients, convalescents and the socially disadvantaged through the provision of food rations and the mobilization of other inputs to help bring about sustainable development.	404.2
	FAO	Achievement of adequate nutrition for all population groups, primarily through assessment and monitoring and subsequent assistance in the formulation and implementation of policies and interventions; support to the United Nations system strategy to combat vitamin A deficiency and nutritional blindness; introduction of nutritional aspects in agricultural and related policies; support to the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission and evaluation of food additives, veterinary drug residues and contaminants, especially radionuclides; promotion of international food standards and limits for various contaminants, and of codes of practice.	33.7
	WHO	Strengthening of countries' health information capabilities; support for their processes for developing national policies, strategies and action plans; development of methodologies for national health systems; fostering of appropriate national health legislation; promotion of comprehensive national health systems based on primary health care; development of human resources for health; promotion of better health	242.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		through public information and health education.	
Total, subsector 101 (Health system infrastructure)			829.3
102 Health promotion and care	UNICEF	Reduction of mortality rates for infants, mothers and young children; improvement of access to safe drinking water and sanitation; promotion of breast feeding and monitoring of child growth.	360.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	9.3
	WFP	Support to public health programmes, including those creating conditions for disease eradication through food aid.	23.4
	ILO	Updating of the Encyclopaedia of Occupational Health and Safety for use by health practitioners and by employers' and workers' representatives; provision of training in assessing and controlling occupational hazards in the workplace.	0.6
	WHO	Promotion, development and coordination of health research; assistance to countries in assessing and eliminating malnutrition; promotion of better oral health; promotion of technology for reducing accidents and injuries; prevention of diseases caused by tobacco use; protection of family health, particularly that of mothers, children and adolescents; strengthening of national workers' health programmes; support for the adaptation of technology and approaches for health of the elderly; protection against mental and neurological disorders, including those arising from alcohol and drug abuse; support for national efforts to provide safe and adequate community water supplies and sanitation; encouragement of healthier urban and rural habitats; protection against adverse effects of chemical hazards and control of environmental health hazards and pollution; protection against the hazards of contaminants and additives in food;	291.0

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		assistance in ensuring the regular supply and rational use of essential drugs of acceptable quality; assistance in ensuring the quality, safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products; assistance in ensuring the availability of satisfactory biological products, including vaccines, at affordable cost; promotion of useful and effective traditional medicines and practices; promotion of the development of appropriate rehabilitation services and related technology.	
	IAEA	Enhanced application of nuclear techniques in medicine, radiation biology and radiotherapy, and in connection with nutrition and environmental pollution; support for energy and electricity planning through assessment of the comparative costs, risks, and health and environmental impacts of nuclear and other energy systems; maintenance of acceptable safety levels at nuclear installations world-wide, through international cooperation; enhanced operational safety of nuclear power plants and research reactors, through assistance to national authorities; appropriate management of radioactive waste at all stages, from generation to final disposal; protection of the public and the environment from major radiation sources.	75.3
Total, subsector 102 (Health promotion and care)			759.6
103 Disease prevention and control	United Nations	Prevention and reduction of cases of sickness and death caused by communicable diseases; improvement of the quality of the working environment in order to prevent disease.	9.3
	UNICEF	Universal immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis for children and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age, with a view to the eradication of poliomyelitis, the elimination of neonatal tetanus and the reduction of cases of and deaths due to	508.0

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		measles; reduction of the number of deaths of children under five years of age due to diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections; reduction of iron, vitamin A and iodine deficiency disorders; prevention of AIDS among children and women.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	6.9
	ILO	Improvement of the identification, prevention and control of work-related diseases in member States, with particular emphasis on activities to eliminate workers' exposure to hazardous materials and chemicals and unhealthy working conditions.	1.3
	FAO	Support to national food quality and safety systems to ensure consumer protection, permit better access to export markets and facilitate import control; analysis of the nutritional and food safety aspects of street foods and itinerant vendors.	5.7
	WHO	Prevention and control of major communicable and non-communicable diseases, including in particular malaria, other parasitic and tropical diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, leprosy, zoonotic diseases, sexually-transmitted diseases, AIDS, blindness and deafness, cancer and cardiovascular diseases; provision of immunization coverage against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis; development of new and improved vaccines.	741.1
	UNIDO	Assistance to industrial/local production of vaccines, infusions, medicine and drugs in accordance with requirements defined by local authorities. Assistance of some $6.7 million is shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	
Total, subsector 103 (Disease prevention and control)			1 272.3
Total, sector 100 (Health)			2 861.2

Sector 110 - Education

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
111 Educational policy and planning	UNICEF	Development of policy and planning programmes for achieving four long-term goals: (a) Expansion of early-childhood development activities; (b) Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by 80 per cent of primary school-age children by the year 2000, with an emphasis on reducing current disparities between boys and girls; (c) Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to one half of its 1990 level or less, with an emphasis on female literacy; (d) Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living made available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and social action, with effectiveness measured in terms of behavioural change.	36.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	5.3
	ILO	Promotion of comprehensive national training policies in all areas related to the mandate of ILO.	2.3
	UNESCO	In the light of the recommendations of the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990), development of member States' capacities to analyse educational needs and policy options and to formulate appropriate strategies for formal and non-formal educational programmes; improvement of knowledge of phenomena concerning education and development; promotion of policies relating to the participation of women and specific population groups in educational processes; development of cooperation among member	37.0

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		States on educational policy issues; development and application of improved management and planning methods and techniques; harmonization of strategies for financing education; improved and better management of educational buildings.	
Total, subsector 111 (Educational policy and planning)			80.6
112 Educational facilities and technology	UNICEF	Provision of books, supplies and equipment for achieving basic education objectives.	45.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	7.7
	ILO	Strengthening of workers' organizations through workers' education; design of training programmes to respond to the changing needs of labour markets, through assistance to member States.	20.0
	UNESCO	Support of technical and vocational, including agricultural, education; exchange of experience and research on continuing education for the twenty-first century; strengthening and extension of regional and subregional networks of educational innovation for development; development of national capacities for research into and application of communication technologies; promotion of regional and subregional cooperation in educational research; enhancement and extension of educational documentation and information provided to member States.	70.0
Total, subsector 112 (Educational facilities and technology)			142.7
113 Educational systems	United Nations	Incorporation of environmental concerns in education.	1.7
	UNICEF	Strengthening of basic education systems to raise their quality and outreach, through improvements in curriculum development, teacher training etc.	27.0

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	3.5
	WFP	Use of food aid as an incentive for parents to send their children to school and as a budgetary transfer to Governments to enable them to provide more schools; through monetization, use of food aid to help provide teaching materials and upgrade education infrastructure.	32.9
	ILO	Increased effectiveness and efficiency of training systems through assistance to Governments and employers' and workers' organizations to develop training and retraining policies.	0.9
	UNESCO	Increased public awareness of the current situation of primary education; national and regional strategies and plans for achieving primary education of adequate quality for all children; promotion of humanistic, ethical and cultural values in education; promotion of strategies aiming at multilingual education and early foreign language learning; facilitating the identification of trends in the role of higher education in society; improvement of the contribution of higher education to the development of the education system; promotion of academic mobility and education for international understanding; strengthening, improvement and adaptation of university education in basic sciences and engineering sciences, and promotion of cooperation in university education in those areas; improved environmental education and information (through a special project).	51.7
Total, subsector 113 (Educational systems)			117.7
114 Non-formal education	UNICEF	Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate to one half its 1990 level by the year 2000, with sufficient emphasis on female literacy.	16.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WFP	Use of food aid as an incentive for people to engage in non-formal education systems.	9.8
	ILO	Provision of assistance to trade unions for workers' education.	0.7
	UNESCO	Mobilization of world opinion, decision-makers and the international community in favour of the eradication of illiteracy; intensified cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, including those of the United Nations system, and with non-governmental organizations; strengthening of action in favour of literacy, post-literacy and continuing education; promotion of education for preventing drug abuse and AIDS and increasing the awareness of ethical values.	35.9
Total, subsector 114 (Non-formal education)			63.8
Total, sector 110 (Education)			404.8

Sector 120 - Employment

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
121 Employment promotion and planning	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	3.3
	ILO	Design and implementation of policies and programmes to generate employment and alleviate poverty; strengthening of the capacity of member States to design and implement more effective labour market and manpower policies and employment plans, with the ultimate goal of reducing unemployment and poverty; enhancement of employment and incomes in the rural and informal sectors, through assistance to member States; design and implementation of labour-intensive work schemes as a major means of employment promotion; encouragement of effective employment-oriented policies in the field of international migration, through assistance to Governments and to employers' and workers' organizations.	118.2
Total, subsector 121 (Employment promotion and planning)			121.5
122 Skills development	United Nations	Upgrading of human resources with particular emphasis on employment and manpower development; promotion of national and regional efforts to devise and execute policies, plans and programmes to develop human resources.	2.6
	UNICEF	Greater access of women to education, training, credit and other extension services.	24.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	7.3
	ILO	Design and implementation of an effective approach to the development of entrepreneurship, small enterprises and management skills; enhancement of the contribution of vocational training to economic and social development in member States; increased access to training and	148.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		additional training opportunities for special groups; support for the process of adapting and modernizing employers' and workers' organizations, through training programmes.	
Total, subsector 122 (Skills development)			182.3
123 Conditions of employment	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.1
	ILO	Wider observance of international labour standards for conditions of employment and working conditions; dissemination of information, by means of information services and publications, on national legislation and regulations relevant to international labour standards; reduction of occupational accidents and work-related diseases; improvement of the working environment; essential minimum protection for workers and progressive improvement in conditions of work and work-related welfare facilities.	64.2
	WHO	Assessment of occupational health risks and strengthening of national workers' health programmes through the application of appropriate infrastructure and technology.	7.6
	IAEA	Provision of guidance on occupational radiation protection.	4.9
Total, subsector 123 (Conditions of employment)			76.8
124 Industrial relations	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.1
	ILO	Promotion of tripartism and sound systems of labour relations.	24.3
Total, subsector 124 (Industrial relations)			24.4
Total, sector 120 (Employment)			405.0

Sector 130 - Humanitarian aid and relief

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
131 Protection of and assistance to refugees	United Nations (UNHCR)	Further accessions to existing international instruments on refugees, in particular the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees; encouragement of withdrawal of the geographical limitation and other reservations made by States upon becoming parties to the 1951 Convention; promotion of inclusion of provisions favourable to refugees in general international instruments; encouragement, especially at the regional level, of the consideration and elaboration of international instruments. Securing of the widest possible observance by States of internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees through the effective implementation of the provisions contained in the international instruments to which they are parties; where refugee problems arise in countries not parties to international instruments, action to ensure that refugees receive as favourable a legal status as possible, that they are treated in accordance with established principles of human rights and that as a minimum they are protected against refoulement. Promotion of increased understanding of the special position of refugees and of a wider knowledge of the principles of international protection; encouragement of the creation of a climate of opinion favourable to the strengthening of the legal status of refugees. Provision of relief to refugees in emergency situations with special focus on the particular needs of women and children; promotion of greater efficiency and effectiveness of emergency preparedness and of the response to new refugee situations; development and implementation of intermediate assistance measures, pending	1 186.6

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Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		the identification of durable solutions, with the aim of enabling refugee groups and individuals to become self-supporting in the country of first asylum. Promotion of durable solutions to refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, local integration and/or resettlement and, in relation to the two preferred solutions of voluntary repatriation and local integration, encouragement of appropriate involvement of development agencies in ensuring adoption of those two durable solutions.	
	UNICEF	Assistance in improved protection of refugee and displaced children and mothers.	19.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.6
	UNRWA	Assistance to the Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza by providing them with education, health, relief and social services: (a) Provision of an education programme in accordance with the refugees' educational needs, identity and cultural heritage, covering elementary and preparatory level education, vocational, technical and teacher training and university scholarships; (b) Meeting of basic health needs in a manner consistent with accepted international standards through services covering curative and preventive medicine, environmental health in camps and nutrition and supplementary feeding for mothers and young children; (c) Provision of relief and social services to the most disadvantaged, to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter, to give support through social casework and to promote self-reliance through income-generating projects, rehabilitation of the disabled and women's projects;	605.1

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		(d) Provision of services in emergency situations, such as those currently prevailing in Lebanon and the occupied territory of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including additional food and medical aid to those in need as well as measures to assist in the protection of refugees.	
	WFP	Provision of food aid to refugees and displaced persons to meet basic food needs.	962.0
	ILO	Promotion of income-generating activities for refugees.	3.1
	UNESCO	Support to the educational activities for refugees being assisted by UNHCR and UNRWA, and to the education programmes and institutions of Palestine and of African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity; cooperation with funding agencies in providing technical assistance; monitoring of the functioning of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied territories.	2.3
	WHO	Provision of health and medical technology support to refugees and displaced persons in cooperation with other United Nations agencies, including UNHCR and UNRWA.	1.2
Total, subsector 131 (Protection of and assistance to refugees)			2 783.9
132 Disaster relief, preparedness and prevention	United Nations (UNDRO)	Mobilization, direction and coordination of the activities of the system in response to requests from stricken States, ensuring that when relief assistance reaches the stricken areas it is distributed in a timely and effective manner. Assistance to the Governments of stricken countries in assessing their relief and other needs and evaluating the priority of those needs; dissemination of that information to donors and others concerned;	60.3

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		exercise of clearing-house functions for assistance extended or planned by all sources of external aid. Provision, at the request of the Governments concerned, of assistance and advice to develop pre-disaster planning and preparedness capability, including disaster assessment and relief management capability. Promotion of the study, control and prediction of disasters.	
	UNICEF	Immediate relief assistance to children affected by man-made and natural disasters; support for emergency preparedness and prevention measures.	126.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.6
	WFP	Provision of food aid to alleviate food scarcity conditions brought about by phenomena such as drought and crop failure.	104.0
	ILO	Promotion of income-generating activities and employment after natural or man-made disasters.	0.6
	WHO	Development and application of appropriate health and medical technology for the enhancement of preparedness and timely response to emergencies, including natural and man-made disasters, to protect the health of the population. Related resources, amounting to approximately $16 million, are included under sector 100 (Health).	
Total, subsector 132 (Disaster relief, preparedness and prevention)			295.5
133 Special humanitarian operations	United Nations	Mobilization and coordination of assistance to countries in complex situations requiring humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance.	170.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.3

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WFP	Provision of food aid to assist the victims of sudden natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and cyclones.	12.1
	ILO	Promotion of income-generating activities and employment for disadvantaged groups, including refugees, disabled workers and migrants.	0.2
	UNESCO	Support to education programmes and institutions of recognized national liberation movements.	0.7
	WHO	Provision of special health and medical relief to certain of the most adversely affected countries and peoples. Related resources, amounting to approximately $11 million, are included under sector 100 (Health).	
Total, subsector 133 (Special humanitarian operations)			184.2
Total, sector 130 (Humanitarian aid and relief)			3 263.6

Sector 140 - Social conditions and equity

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
141 Human rights	United Nations	Promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; continuing implementation of international human rights norms and treaties; elaboration of international standards; establishment or strengthening of national and regional institutions and legal instruments for protecting and promoting human rights; increased public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms; positive response to petitions or appeals received by the United Nations and provision to policy-making organs of pertinent facts and analyses regarding, in particular, alleged human rights violations; expansion and implementation of United Nations activities against discrimination and in favour of tolerance, with particular emphasis on apartheid, the rights of migrant workers and their families, and the rights of indigenous populations.	83.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.8
	ILO	Promotion of fuller respect for international labour standards relating to human rights falling within the mandate of ILO.	6.5
	UNESCO	Promotion of research and action for peace and international understanding; development of the values of peace and tolerance and respect of human rights and strengthening of inter-cultural youth exchanges as a means of promoting international understanding and peace; development of education for peace; strengthening of regional and international networks for peace and international understanding; development of exchanges of information on protection of human rights; promotion of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; promotion of high-level training of methods and teaching	11.0

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		aids used in human rights teaching; contributions to the elimination of apartheid and all other forms of discrimination and towards an apartheid-free world (through a special project).	
Total, subsector 141 (Human rights)			102.1
142 Social sciences	ILO	Improvement of understanding of the social impact of development policies.	0.2
	UNESCO	Development of branches of the social and human sciences; development of information and documentation on philosophy and the social and human sciences; contributions to the development of philosophical and ethical reflection; stimulating world-wide reflection and action to help young people develop and make use of their creative potential.	12.7
Total, subsector 142 (Social sciences)			12.9
143 Welfare and social security	United Nations	Promotion of policy options and strategies for developmentally-oriented, efficent and effective social welfare structures and services for all sectors of society, with special reference to less advantaged population groups.	17.9
	UNICEF	Provision of community and family-based services, in particular community organization and cooperative development.	56.0
	ILO	Establishment and implementation of policies and programmes to improve conditions of work and welfare facilities; assistance in the sound development in member States of income maintenance, income support and medical care systems that are in harmony with prevailing national economic and social conditions; action to ensure that minimum social security protection is internationally	19.7

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		compatible through the promotion of relevant ILO standards.	
Total, subsector 143 (Welfare and social security)			93.6
144 Advancement of women	United Nations	A significant number of additional ratifications of international conventions concerning the status of women and their effective implementation, as well as that of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; establishment and strengthening of national legal mechanisms and machinery to monitor the rights and status of women; greater participation of women in public sector decision-making; development of guidelines for studying sex stereotyping and how to combat it. Formulation of national plans, programmes and projects based on comprehensive analysis of the links between women and development; encouragement to national machineries, regional and national research institutions and non-governmental organizations to study the effects of global and regional trends on women's role in development. Enhanced participation of women in the promotion of international peace and security; protection of displaced women and children living in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and apartheid.	20.1
	UNICEF	Empowerment of women for development.	21.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.7
	ILO	Promotion of equality of opportunity between men and women in employment; improvement of the capacity of Governments, in collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations, to increase employment opportunities and income levels of rural women; provision of assistance to women entrepreneurs.	16.7

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Development of women's education; education of girls and women in remote areas; study of rural women and the environment; literacy, post-literacy and civic education for women; development of training and research in family and home economics.	1.0
	UNIDO	Integration of women in mainstream sectoral initiatives of UNIDO; introduction of a women-and-development component on a sectoral basis; development of programmes/projects specifically targeting women. Some $4.5 million allocated to those activities are shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	
Total, subsector 144 (Advancement of women)			63.5
145 Disadvantaged groups	United Nations	Promotion of measures aimed at (a) integrating youth as a full component of social and economic development, (b) full and effective participation of the elderly in all aspects of development, and (c) integrating the needs of disabled people into national development planning and policies; enhanced national capabilities to respond effectively to emerging youth issues and concerns, the aging of populations and the needs of the disabled.	12.3
	UNICEF	Protection of destitute/street/abandoned children, orphans, working children and out-of-school children and youths.	13.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.9
	ILO	Provision of assistance to the rural poor in developing participatory organizations and in promoting their self-reliance; promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment for migrant workers and their families; encouragement of effective vocational training programmes for disadvantaged groups; improvement of access for specific	20.4

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		groups to training facilities; development and improvement of basic vocational rehabilitation and social integration of the physically and mentally disabled; development of cooperatives and pre-cooperative organizations as participatory institutions contributing to employment creation, poverty alleviation, income generation and the improvement of social conditions in both rural and urban sectors.	
	UNESCO	Development of knowledge about disadvantaged urban communities; improved understanding of marginalization.	3.8
Total, subsector 145 (Disadvantaged groups)			51.4
146 Prevention of crime and drug abuse	United Nations	Strengthened international cooperation to prevent and combat crime, particularly in its most dangerous transnational dimensions; increased fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, with due protection of human rights, including safeguard of the rights of victims; promotion of guidelines for national policies and programmes to prevent and control criminality as part of economic and social development planning; strengthened capacities of Governments to formulate and implement standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Reduced availability of drugs of abuse; prevention of the diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit trade to illicit traffic; ensuring that substances under international control are available in sufficient amounts for medicinal and scientific purposes. Enhanced cooperation among Member States in support of the overall objective of a world free from drug abuse; the greatest possible reduction in the number of drug abusers and the harm caused by drug abuse; promotion of positive alternatives to such abuse.	50.1

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers; mitigation of the consequences of drug addiction; reduction of illicit demand and of the risk of relapse; encouragement of a drug-free lifestyle; involvement of community social units in rehabilitation and social reintegration. Identification of illicit narcotic plant cultivation and manufacture of psychotropic substances; their elimination and destruction using environmentally-safe methods; crop substitution where appropriate. Full implementation of the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; coordination of international measures to suppress illicit drug traffic; strengthened law enforcement and judicial capabilities of countries.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.7
	ILO	Prevention and/or reduction of alcohol and drug abuse in the workplace, through education and rehabilitation.	1.0
	UNESCO	Preventive education as an integral part of the educational process, contributing to the solution of problems related to the use of licit and illicit drugs; implementation of the educational component of multidisciplinary projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.	1.5
Total, subsector 146 (Prevention of crime and drug abuse)			53.3
Total, sector 140 (Social conditions and equity)			376.8

Sector 150 - Culture

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
151 Cultural preservation and development	United Nations	Preservation of the collections in the United Nations Philatelic Museum in Geneva.	0.3
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.0
	UNESCO	Strengthening of cultural exchanges and the mutual appreciation of cultures; better knowledge of the evolution of cultures and their contributions to the scientific and cultural development of humanity; promotion and enrichment of cultural identities; development of regional and interregional cultural exchanges and better knowledge of the interaction of cultures; promotion of traditional and contemporary forms of creation and creative crafts; preparation and production of reading materials, especially for children, new literates and the blind; promotion of literacy through the media; strengthening of member States' capacities for endogenous design, manufacture and dissemination of industrially produced cultural goods; improvement and adaptation of training methods and materials in the book sector of developing countries; intensification of efforts to protect and preserve the cultural heritage more effectively; better incorporation of the cultural heritage in economic and social development and living culture; safeguarding and disseminating traditional cultures and preserving those that are dying out.	70.4
Total, subsector 151 (Cultural preservation and development)			71.7
152 Protection of authors and performers	ILO	Improvement of working and employment conditions in fields related to the arts.	0.1
	UNESCO	Protection of copyright and neighbouring rights and greater access to works protected	1.3

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		by those rights; development of copyright teaching and improvement of teaching methods; broader access of member States to relevant information and documentation.	
	WIPO	Promotion of international protection of copyright (and neighbouring rights) in literary and artistic works by helping developing countries establish or modernize their copyright systems, and by making protection and enforcement of copyright more effective throughout the world; establishment and maintenance of an international film register.	8.5
Total, subsector 152 (Protection of authors and performers)			9.9
153 Communication and mass media	United Nations	Enhanced media coverage and public awareness of United Nations activities, particularly of major themes based on General Assembly mandates: (a) peace, security and disarmament, (b) self-determination (including the questions of Palestine and apartheid), (c) human rights (including racial discrimination) and (d) development; raising the profile and visibility of the United Nations around the world; improved media access and greater media use of United Nations materials. Timely coverage of United Nations activities and distribution of information materials in formats and languages that maximize use by media and other redisseminators to as broad an audience as possible. Promotion of an informed understanding of the purposes and activities of the United Nations; enhanced relations with media representatives, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, business communities, Governments and delegations, and the public at large; training of young journalists and broadcasters.	112.9

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNICEF	Creation of popular awareness of and demand for essential services for children and women, using the communication channels offered by newspapers, radio, television and personal contacts.	33.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.0
	ILO	Improvement of working and employment conditions for journalists and other workers in communications and the mass media.	0.4
	UNESCO	Promotion of the free flow of information and of the wider and better-balanced dissemination of information; strengthened communication capacities in developing countries; advancement of mutual knowledge and understanding of people through all means of communication; reinforcement of all functions of the International Programme for the Development of Communication; increased communication capabilities for developed and developing countries; development of integrated communication planning methods and techniques; strengthened training of journalists and other communication professionals; increased understanding of the effects of innovations in communication technology; development of media education and media literacy to promote critical awareness among media users; enhancement of developing countries' capacities for the endogenous production of programmes and materials which reflect their socio-cultural environments.	34.3
Total, subsector 153 (Communication and mass media)			181.6
Total, sector 150 (Culture)			263.2

Sector 160 - Science and technology

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
161 Promotion of science	United Nations	Promotion of international, regional and subregional scientific and technological cooperation; strengthening of the institutional and policy infrastructure for science and technology and the technological capabilities of member countries; monitoring of major breakthroughs in science and technology; elaboration of mechanisms to mobilize human and financial resources for financing science and technology as an integral part of endogenous capacity-building in the context of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.	12.7
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	12.1
	ILO	Improvement of understanding of the links between the development of rural technologies and employment promotion.	0.1
	UNESCO	Improvement of the general level of science and technological culture and promotion of public understanding of science and technology and their relationships to society; enhanced awareness and better understanding among researchers, decision-makers and the general public of the ethical and social issues involved.	12.0
	WHO	Promotion of health research supportive of the Global Strategy for Health for All, and coordination of the development of relevant scientific activities.	1.5 b/
	IAEA	Provision of a worldwide, comprehensive database of publications on the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology; promotion of research in physical and mathematical sciences and their interface with technology; c/ publication of a journal on the latest developments in fusion research.	61.9
Total, subsector 161 (Promotion of science)			100.3

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Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
162 Development and transfer of technology	United Nations	Assessment of the legal, economic, social, administrative and institutional factors affecting the transfer of technology; greater international, regional and subregional cooperation, as well as cooperation between enterprises, to strengthen the technological capacities of developing countries; revitalization and acceleration of technology flows, particularly to developing countries, under equitable terms and conditions and to benefit more countries; formulation and adoption of national technology-related policies and legislation and of intergovernmental arrangements promoting technological innovation, transfer and absorption, including the possibility of a code of conduct on this subject; increased awareness of the challenges and opportunities created by technological change for the trade and development prospects of developing countries; policies and measures to enhance the benefits of such change.	118.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	26.1
	ILO	Improvement of capacity to anticipate the implications for employment of technology change so as to minimize negative effects on employment.	3.2
	FAO	Agricultural applications of isotopes and biotechnology and applications of remote sensing and agrometeorology, through assistance to Governments.	13.5
	UNESCO	Strengthened national research potential in the basic and engineering sciences; promotion of regional and international cooperation in research and dissemination of knowledge in the basic and engineering sciences; strengthened capacities of developing countries and regional and	42.9

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		international cooperation in information processing; promotion of subregional, regional and international cooperation and transfer of expertise in bio-technologies; strengthened international cooperation and national capacities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and in selected frontier areas of science; improved design of strategies, policies and programmes for science and technology development at national, regional and international levels; strengthened local and regional capabilities for training, research and information exchanges in science and technology policies.	
	WIPO	Promotion of international protection, mainly through patents, of technology (inventions) by helping developing countries establish or modernize their patent systems, by making protection and enforcement of patent rights more effective throughout the world, and by encouraging close cooperation among patent offices; provision for the filing, searching and examination of and publication of international patent applications; continued improvement of an international patent classification for the orderly storage, access and retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents.	65.1
	UNIDO	Increase and acceleration of the flow of technologies and technological information to developing countries; improvement of negotiation capabilities and mediation in negotiations of transfer-of-technology contracts; development and strengthening of technology management and research and development capabilities; promotion of technology options available in developing countries and alternate technologies for small-scale industrial rehabilitation programmes. Resources of some $14.6 million are shown centrally under sector 050 (Industry).	

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IAEA	Improved research, data exchange and data processing, through provision of nuclear and atomic data services; improved design, construction and maintenance of nuclear instruments; assistance in the use of research reactors and particle accelerators; enhanced production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals, and development of labelling techniques for biomolecules, through assistance to laboratories; support for the development and operation of secondary standards dosimetry laboratories, and provision of dosimetry services in nuclear medicine and radiotherapy.	45.9
Total, subsector 162 (Development and transfer of technology)			315.6
163 Oceanography	United Nations	Enhanced regional and interregional cooperation in protecting and managing marine regions, island ecosystems and other coastal zones.	0.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.1
	UNESCO	Assessment of ocean pollution and its impact on marine ecosystems, through assistance to Governments; provision to Governments and other interested parties of information on the status of living marine resources with a view to their rational management.	4.4
	IAEA	Provision of information and assistance in monitoring of marine radioactivity.	4.6
Total, subsector 163 (Oceanography)			10.5
164 Meteorology	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.5
	WMO	Development and improvement of national meteorological services to enable them to assemble and maintain essential basic climate and other atmospheric monitoring records, and to provide services to protect life and property and add to social and economic well-being; improved understanding of meteorological phenomena.	85.5

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Establishment of integrated systems for the coordination of weather forecasting and for monitoring, communication and reporting on a regional and global basis (through the World Weather Watch); coordination of international efforts in scientific assessment of climate and climate change; improved understanding of climatological, meteorological and related environmental issues, including atmospheric pollution, ozone depletion and phenomena related to greenhouse gases and global warming; promotion of effective scientific and technical application of meteorology to the agricultural, aviation and marine sectors.	
Total, subsector 164 (Meteorology)			86.0
Total, sector 160 (Science and technology)			512.4

a/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/45/16), part one, para. 222.

b/ The cost of specific research activities is shown under other subsectors. Such activities by WHO at the global level alone account for more than $200 million.

c/ Represents the work of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, which is presently run by the IAEA on behalf of the IAEA and UNESCO.

TABLE 3

Programmes and resources of the United Nations system in areas of special concern, 1990-1991

(a) Environment

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
Atmosphere	United Nations	Expansion of global networks to monitor air quality and of processes for regular assessment of the state of the atmosphere; legislation, protocols and international agreements to ensure the control of emissions resulting from human activities that contaminate the atmosphere, change its composition and contribute to climate change. Assessment of the effects of climatic variability and change on human activities; more widespread application to human activities of climate knowledge and data, leading to policies that would mitigate adverse climatic impacts and take advantage of any benefits that might accrue.	5.7
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.0
	WHO	Assessment and management of the risks to human health of air pollution and promotion of means of ensuring human health and safety.	3.5
	WMO	Coordination of international weather observation, forecasting and severe weather warning, of monitoring, assessment and modelling of climate, and of atmospheric environment monitoring and research; coordination of activities related to climate change, and support for negotiations on an international convention on climate change; improved understanding of oceans and the atmosphere, greenhouse gases, the hydrological cycle, impact of solar radiation and sea ice; support for research on climate and the collection, management and application of data; monitoring and assessment of atmospheric pollution; development in member States of monitoring	25.5

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		systems, scientific measuring instruments and data collection and computerization; coordination of space-based observation systems.	
Water	United Nations	Adoption of environmentally sound water management programmes in inland water systems, and the use of such programmes for demonstration purposes; assistance to Governments for the integration of environmental considerations into the planning and implementation of national programmes for sanitation and drinking-water supply.	4.8
	UNICEF	Provision of adequate and clean drinking water; protection of water sources; maintenance of groundwater reserves.	146.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	60.3
	WFP	Protection of water supplies through the financing of soil and water conservation activities, including the construction of bunds on steep lands and revegetation, the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage systems, the drilling of wells and the provision of basic sanitation systems.	200.0
	FAO	Sustainable use of water resources for agricultural operations, including more efficient irrigation systems, safe use of marginal quality water and attention to health aspects of water development, through assistance to Governments.	7.4
	UNESCO	Improved knowledge of the processes involved in the hydrological cycle and in changing climatic and environmental situations; development of methodologies for the assessment and integrated management of water resources; contributions to human resources development and to the provision of specialized information.	10.6

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WHO	Promotion and conservation of safe and adequate community water supplies; assessment and management of the risks to human health of pollutants in water and promotion of means of dealing with them.	38.5
	WMO	Support for the analysis of hydrological and related climatological data as the basis for water resources management; development of national hydrological activities for better knowledge of hydrological conditions and better planning and management of water resources.	10.5
	IAEA	Development and support for the application of effective nuclear techniques in hydrology, as well as in monitoring environmental changes; provision of analytical and intercalibration services to national and international programmes.	10.4
Terrestrial ecosystems	United Nations	Assessment of the global status and risks of soil degradation and formulation of national soil policies compatible with the wise use of other natural resources on a sustainable and productive basis. Environmentally sound management of renewable resources in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid ecosystems to ensure their protection and sustainable productivity for improved quality of life of their inhabitants, including nomads; strengthening of national capabilities for the sustainable management of tropical forests and woodland ecosystems and the protection of their genetic variety; development and application of methods for monitoring changes in land use, as well as the impact of pollution on natural ecosystems, in the temperate and cold zones, and formulation and adoption of appropriate international agreements for environmental protection; assistance to Governments in selected regions in the proper environmental management of mountain and highland ecosystems.	19.8

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Strengthening of developing countries' capacity for the conservation of wildlife and wildlands and of plant, animal and microbial genetic resources for sustainable development; strengthening of national and regional capabilities for the conservation of microbial genetic resources and for the development and application of environmentally sound microbial technologies. Increased use of integrated crop production and animal protection in order to minimize the application of agrochemicals; strengthening of developing countries' ability to improve plant and livestock productivity.	
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	30.9
	WFP	Protection of renewable resources through the financing of natural forest rehabilitation, agro-forestry activities, the planting of community woodlots, dune fixation activities, appropriate land preparation, the planting of fodder crops, etc.	350.0
	ILO	Support for afforestation, desertification control, irrigation and flood control, including training and labour-intensive public works programmes and support to cooperatives; activities related to employment and occupational safety and health implications of biotechnologies; support to rural women for the rehabilitation of wasteland.	15.0
	FAO	Coordination of and support for activities under the Tropical Forestry Action Plan; conservation in situ of forest genetic resources, as a complement to ex situ conservation; conservation-related management of tropical forest ecosystems, including mangroves, on a sound economic basis; analysis and monitoring of the impact of air pollution on forests and other ecosystems; development of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems in Mediterranean	54.8

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		zones and promotion of research into fire control; improved management of fuelwood resources; improvement management and exploitation of plant genetic resources; development of integrated pest management programmes and implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention; support for programmes for better management of rangelands and the reduction of over-grazing; policies for sustainable crop production systems; conservation of animal genetic resources and protection of native breeds; assistance to Governments in land conservation; promotion of balanced plant nutrient systems and more efficient use of mineral fertilizers.	
	UNESCO	Contributions to the protection of the world natural heritage and to the conservation of biological diversity; improvement of the scientific basis for sustainable land use systems in the humid and sub-humid tropics; reinforcement of the scientific capacity of member States for improved management of arid lands and Mediterranean climatic regions; promotion of integrated approaches to solving town-planning issues; improved knowledge of the interactions between human populations and their environment; formulation and adoption of sustainable development strategies for coastal regions and islands; fostering of training and regional cooperation and provision of ecological information for the sustainable development of terrestrial and coastal areas.	6.6
	WMO	Greater use of meteorological information to monitor drought and alleviate its effects, and to develop techniques for sustainable and productive agriculture and forestry; strengthened meteorological services to agriculture in favour of modern facilities, technology and techniques and improved application by farmers of agrometeorological information.	19.4

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	IAEA	Increased food production and reduced food losses in member States, as well as improved productivity of ruminant livestock, using nuclear techniques which protect the environment.	35.3
Oceans and coastal areas	United Nations	Improved regional and interregional cooperation to protect and manage marine regions, island ecosystems and other coastal zones; assistance to Governments in setting up a global ocean monitoring system; support for the continuing development and enforcement of international law related to the protection of the marine environment; promotion of consistent policies and programmes for the protection and sustainable use of living marine resources and their habitats, in particular marine mammals.	24.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.2
	IMO	Development of regional arrangements, through assistance to Governments, for preparing and responding to pollution arising, inter alia, from accidents involving tankers and oil well blow-outs; provision of advisory services on waste reception facilities in ports, surveillance of shipping routes for the purpose of enforcing IMO conventions, and the management of waste disposal at sea.	2.6
	FAO	Promotion of improved methods and techniques for conserving and managing fishery resources; assessment of the effects of pollutants on marine organisms; support for the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation of Marine Mammals.	3.7
	UNESCO	Strengthening of regional research and training networks on coastal and marine systems within the COMAR framework; strengthening of university and pre- and post-university teaching and training in marine science and improvement of the knowledge of teaching staff; promotion of research and information in marine science;	13.8

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		improved understanding of the ocean environment and its natural resources; strengthening of international oceanographic data and marine information exchange; development of regional capabilities for ocean science and services; enhancement of the capabilities of developing countries in marine science.	
	WMO	Coordination of marine observations and services to maritime operations; assessment and monitoring of airborne pollution of the marine environment; support to evaluation of impacts of global changes on air-sea exchange of chemicals; mitigation of damage by tropical cyclones to the environment; improved understanding of tropical ocean circulation and associated climatic variations; high precision oceanographic observations, through support for the World Ocean Circulation Experiment.	3.0
	IAEA	Enhanced monitoring of marine radioactivity, through provision of information and assistance.	3.6
Lithosphere	United Nations	Maintenance of the life-supporting functions of the upper crust of the Earth; environmentally sound use of its mineral, water and thermal resources; safe disposal of hazardous wastes.	0.6
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.6
	UNESCO	Development of knowledge in the earth sciences; enhancement of knowledge on geological structures and mineral and energy resources; promotion of interdisciplinary research and processing and dissemination of related data; improvement of the professional capabilities of scientific staff in member States.	5.0

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
Human settlements and the environment	United Nations	Promotion of environmentally sound planning of the management of human settlements and of the implementation of environmentally based policies and measures for preparedness for and the prevention of natural and man-made disasters, and the mitigation of damage.	1.3
	UNICEF	Promotion of cleanliness in the home and surroundings; building of food storage facilities; promotion of safe disposal of excreta and garbage and of energy availability in the home.	38.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	5.5
	WFP	Financing of improvements in the living conditions of the disadvantaged, mainly in rural areas.	48.0
	ILO	Development of employment and income opportunities related to human settlement infrastructure and community preparedness for natural and man-made disasters.	5.4
	UNESCO	Promotion of research into and training on changes in the roles and functions of certain social agents, especially women and families, in different socio-cultural contexts; preparation of a project on the future of cities in the face of social and cultural challenges, and development of knowledge concerning disadvantaged urban communities; promotion of improved understanding of the major phenomena associated with marginalization.	2.5
	WHO	Improvement of the human habitat to favour healthy living, the avoidance of disease and socio-economic development.	5.7
	WMO	Development of climate and environment-related applications in human activities, including services to urban planning, building and human health; disaster prevention, through greater and improved collection and processing of meteorological data and the	5.3

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		introduction of modern tropical cyclone forecasting techniques; community preparedness for disasters through provision of weather radar and overhauling of existing systems.	
Human health and welfare	United Nations	Enhanced national capabilities (a) to assess and deal with hazards of environmental pollution, (b) for environmental control of disease agents of chemical and biological origin in selected developing countries, and (c) to design and implement policies and programmes to improve the working environment.	1.5
	UNICEF	Improved personal hygiene; protection of mothers and children from diseases directly attributable to negative environmental factors; improvement of women's environment.	4.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	18.9
	WFP	Protection of the health of vulnerable groups and, by this means, provision of an enabling environment in which economic and social development can take place; financing of work to improve basic shelter and sanitation services.	8.0
	ILO	Support of the protection of workers in the working environment, emphasizing in particular safety in the use of chemicals at work (including the adoption of an international labour convention and recommendation), prevention of major hazards, and training and information dissemination through the ILO's International Occupational Safety and Health Centre (CIS) and the International Safety and Health Hazard Alert System; support of the protection of workers and the establishment and operation of major hazard control systems through technical assistance activities.	10.0

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Support to the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission and evaluation of food additives, veterinary drug residues and contaminants, especially radionuclides, and promotion of international food standards and limits for various contaminants, and of codes of practice; support to national food quality and safety systems to ensure consumer protection, permit better access to export markets, and facilitate import control; promotion of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	13.5
	WHO	Assessment and management of the risks to human health of toxic chemical and other pollution hazards; improvement of environmental conditions to control communicable diseases; improvement of the working environment in order to promote occupational health and safety.	21.2
	WMO	International cooperation relating to accidental releases of hazardous materials, including support for emergency response systems to major nuclear and chemical accidents; application of meteorology to various economic sectors, including strengthening of national capabilities for the management of development.	0.9
	IAEA	Appropriate management of radioactive waste at all stages, from generation to final disposal, through provision of information and assistance; protection of the public and the environment from major radiation sources; enhanced application of nuclear techniques in the areas of human nutrition research and environmental pollution.	34.1
Energy, industry and transportation	United Nations	Integration of environmental considerations in the planning, production and use of energy, and in industrial development; strengthening of national policies, institutions and capabilities for managing industrial	4.9

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		activities in a sustainable way; definition of environmental guidelines for national and regional transport plans; reduction of negative environmental health impacts of transport systems, especially urban systems.	
	UNICEF	Promotion of increased use of biogas, solar energy and fuel-efficient stoves.	2.1
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	104.3
	ILO	Sectoral activities covering the working environment in various industrial sectors, e.g. coal mining, chemicals, the metal trades, iron and steel, and the forestry and wood industries.	0.2
	UNESCO	Research in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.	n.a.
	ICAO	Development of international standards and recommended practices on environmental protection through control of aircraft noise and aircraft engine emissions.	n.a. a/
	WHO	Assessment of risks to human health of potentially toxic chemicals used in energy, industry and transportation and provision of guidelines to ensure human health and safety.	1.6
	WMO	Improved capabilities of member States to provide climatic information in support of decision-making in the field of energy, including energy conservation and the development of renewable energy sources, and improved skills in this area; safer, more regular and less expensive civil aviation operations, through strengthened aeronautical meteorology.	1.1
	UNIDO	Environmental sustainability of industrial development while maximizing the beneficial impact of industry on the quality of life. This objective is pursued by ensuring that environmental energy considerations are integrated into UNIDO activities, by	16.0

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		developing project concepts to augment and support activities proposed in the organization's environment programme, and by supporting research and development of environmentally sound and energy-saving technologies.	
	IAEA	Promotion of the maintenance of acceptable safety levels at nuclear installations worldwide, through international cooperation; of enhanced operational safety of nuclear power plants and research reactors, through assistance to national authorities; of protection of the public, through maintenance of the Agency's transport regulations for radioactive materials and assistance in their proper implementation; of energy and electricity planning, through assessment of the comparative costs, risks, and environmental impacts of nuclear and other energy systems. Establishment of national standards for the safe long-term storage of spent fuel; encouragement of enhanced use of nuclear techniques for assessing potential environmental pollutants in industry.	23.5
Peace, security and the environment	United Nations	Increased governmental and public awareness of the environmental impact of military activities and the arms race.	0.4
Environmental assessment	United Nations	Compilation of reliable and comparable scientific and technical information about environmental issues; improvement of means of collecting, storing, retrieving and processing such information in a way that will make it readily available to decision makers and specialists.	22.0
	UNICEF	As a part of country programming, analysis of the current status of and trends in the environment.	0.1
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	4.6

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNIDO	Ensuring the exchange of information, experience and knowledge on sustainable industrial development.	3.5
	FAO	Introduction of environmental assessment procedures in all activities and projects.	n.a.
	WHO	In cooperation with UNEP and other agencies, tracking and assessment of trends in environmental factors directly affecting human health.	12.5
	WMO	Assessment of the physical and chemical composition of the atmosphere (including ozone) and of background pollution of the environment; promotion of the collection, storage and processing of hydrological data, to assess the characteristics of the aquatic environment; establishment of meteorological and environmental multipurpose stations to provide more precise and complete environmental information.	7.7
Environmental management measures	United Nations	Promotion of methods and procedures to integrate environmental considerations into social and economic policies, plans and programmes; determination of environmental effects of socio-economic policies and practices and of development aid; promotion of environmental considerations in international cooperation for trade and development. Promotion of international and national environmental law through the development of legal instruments, guidelines and goals and principles in priority areas, and through the compilation of factual information on international and national environmental law and administration.	45.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	24.2

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Improvement of understanding of implications for the world of work (employment, training and the working environment) of environmental issues, policies and programmes.	1.0
	FAO	Support to national and international environmental legislation; policy advice in support of sustainable agriculture.	1.5
	UNESCO	Development of scientific and technical knowledge to improve understanding of the causes of natural disasters and mitigate their effects; development of post-disaster investigations.	2.1
	WHO	Promotion of affordable and sustainable health care systems that avoid the waste of land, water and animal, vegetable, mineral and other resources.	34.4
	WMO	Development of hydrological forecasting systems for the management of water resources and for initiating appropriate emergency response in times of flood, drought or the accidental release of pollutants.	0.6
	UNIDO	Framing of appropriate industrial development policies and legislation; promotion of the transfer of clean and energy-saving technologies for the protection and improvement of the environment in developing countries, in accordance with national objectives and policies, and mobilization of financial resources to support those activities; improved ties with other United Nations organizations concerned with environmental management.	8.0
Environmental awareness	United Nations	Greater incorporation of environmental education into all levels of education systems; assistance to Governments in (a) sustainable natural resources development, land use and environmental protection through interdisciplinary	12.6

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		training of key personnel, and (b) public participation in the design and implementation of environmental management activities. Heightened public awareness of and concern about environmental issues, through information material reflecting UNEP's technical programme and the demand for such material, taking into account the information needs of special constituencies including non-governmental organizations.	
	UNICEF	Inclusion of environmental issues in practical school curricula; development with non-governmental organizations and the mass media of messages dealing with environmental problems and solutions.	0.3
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.9
	ILO	Support to employers' and workers' organizations to enable them to deal effectively with environmental problems and policies; integration of environmental considerations with vocational and management training programmes; development and implementation of special training programmes on the environment at the International Institute for Labour Studies (Geneva) and the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Turin).	1.1
	WHO	Provision of public health information and health education promoting awareness of health-related factors of environmental protection.	8.5
	WMO	Improvement of awareness of specialized environmental subjects and issues, particularly in connection with the atmosphere, and of atmospheric pollution measurement techniques, through training; increasing of public awareness of urgent atmospheric environment issues such as natural disaster reduction and climate change.	0.9

(b) Drug abuse control

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
Strengthening the licit drug control system	United Nations b/	Reduced availability of drugs of abuse, prevention of the diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit trade to illicit traffic, and ensuring that substances under international control are available in sufficient amounts for medicinal and scientific purposes.	10.3 c/
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.5 d/
	WHO	Recommendations for modification of lists of controlled substances; assessment of the therapeutic usefulness and public health problems of psychoactive substances; establishment of standardized international classification systems; upgrading of national drug regulatory systems.	1.5
Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	United Nations b/	Enhanced cooperation among Member States in support of the overall objective of a world free from drug abuse; the greatest possible reduction in the number of drug abusers and the harm caused to the individual and society; promotion of positive alternatives to drug abuse.	24.2 c/
	ILO	Reduction of drug-related problems in the workplace through a combined programme of prevention and assistance for workers.	1.4
	ICAO	Elaboration, with a high degree of priority, of concrete measures to prevent and to eliminate the possible use of illicit drugs and abuse of other drugs or substances by crew members, air traffic controllers, mechanics and other staff of international civil aviation.	n.a. a/
	UNESCO	Promotion of education to prevent drug abuse and AIDS and increase the awareness of ethical values in physical education and sport; action to combat doping.	1.0

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	WHO	Promotion of health sector training; monitoring of the global situation on health aspects of drug abuse and stimulating awareness of it; assessment of national prevention programmes, including those for groups at special risk or with special needs; improved understanding of the relationship between drug abuse and HIV infection; promotion and monitoring of harm-reduction programmes.	3.6
Treatment and rehabilitation	United Nations b/	Rehabilitation and social reintegration aimed at enabling an individual to cope with the same life situations as other members of society without abusing drugs and to benefit from the opportunities provided in the community; mitigation of all the consequences of drug addiction, reduction of illicit demand and of the risk of relapse; encouragement of a drug-free lifestyle; involvement of community social units in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process, and promotion of the necessary social support.	12.8 c/
	ILO	Introduction or improvement of basic rehabilitation and social reintegration policies, strategies, programmes and services for recovering addicts.	2.1
	WHO	Assessment of the efficacy of identification and treatment approaches, especially in primary health care; promotion of training on diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation; development of methods for assessing the quality of care and improving access to facilities; assessment of methods for treating health emergencies and co-morbid conditions; development of treatment approaches for special settings.	2.8

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources	United Nations b/	Identification of illicit narcotic plant cultivation and manufacture of psychotropic substances; their elimination and destruction using environmentally safe methods; redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit crop cultivation.	54.5 c/
	WFP	Development of poor rural areas, using food aid, in an effort to dissuade poor farmers from growing narcotic drugs.	8.0
	FAO	Assistance to Governments in crop substitution, especially for redeveloping areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation, and in the collection of information on aspects of drug production.	0.1
	WHO	Assessment of the efficacy of medicinal plants to replace illicit cultivation.	0.1
Suppression of illicit drug traffic	United Nations b/	Full implementation of the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances through the provision of technical assistance and advice to Member States; coordination of international counter-measures to suppress illicit drug traffic; strengthening of countries' law enforcement and judicial capabilities.	23.2 c/
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.6 d/
	ICAO	Prevention of the illicit transport of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by air; preparation of guidance material on all drug-related problems which may be encountered in international civil aviation.	n.a. a/

(c) Women and development

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
Elimination of legal and attitudinal forms of discrimination e/	United Nations	Increased awareness on the part of Governments and the public of international standards concerning the status of women and of the need to achieve equality between men and women. A significant number of additional ratifications of international conventions concerning the status of women, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and their effective implementation, as well as that of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; establishment and strengthening of appropriate legal mechanisms and effective machinery at the national level to monitor the rights and status of women; identification of interrelationships and gaps in coverage of existing international instruments, as well as of areas requiring special efforts to reconcile traditional law and practice with international standards. Improved understanding, through research, of the prejudices affecting women's advancement, multiple roles of women and the double burden of women in family and society. Enhanced participation of women in the promotion of international peace and security; protection of displaced women and children living in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and apartheid. Monitoring of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies by reviewing action taken, resources allocated and progress achieved.	1.1 f/

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNICEF	Promotion of equality of status and opportunity for girls and women and elimination of gender disparities in child survival and development.	4.3
	WFP	WFP food aid resources are not directly deployed in support of this sub-area. However, WFP assistance is being used in various projects to maximize compliance with country-specific legislation for equal opportunities through, for example, encouraging female membership in cooperatives, women's entitlements to redistributed lands in land settlements schemes, and women's access to credit and to formal education and training.	g/
	ILO	Promotion of equality for women workers, including supervision and promotion of the implementation of international labour standards on equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women in employment, and review of existing standards in terms of equality in social security.	0.7
Access to productive resources, income and employment h/	United Nations	Assessment of the impact of technological innovations, structural adjustments and changes in the labour market on employment opportunities for women in rural and urban areas. Formulation and implementation of national programmes of agrarian reform and resettlement that take account of women's concerns on an equitable basis, in particular as regards equal rights to land. Integration of women in the design and appraisal of all industrial projects supported by the United Nations system, with special attention to those dealing with small-scale industry. More active participation by women in the planning, design, construction and maintenance of housing and infrastructure.	4.5 f/

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNRWA	Increased economic self-reliance and income-earning capacity of Palestine refugee women through small-scale income-generating activities and related skill training. Enhanced income and employment opportunities for Palestine refugee girls, through scholarships for teacher training, vocational and technical training, and university education.	3.8
	UNICEF	Strengthening of the economic position and opportunities of women through improved access to production, resources, technology, skills and income.	13.6
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	10.9
	WFP	Integration of women into mainstream activities involving the acquisition of economically significant production resources and skills; enhancement of sustained contribution by women to production, household income and food security by raising their productivity in those economic activities in which they are engaged and by helping them to move into higher value-added activities. (Projects and project components supported by WFP in this sub-area include land settlement schemes, forestry, soil conservation, watershed management, irrigation and other land improvement schemes, vocational training, credit, extension and marketing, food security reserves, agricultural production and dairy development. Such projects and project components, which absorb the bulk of total WFP commitments in any one year, involve significant numbers of women as targeted smallholders and as landless labour; their participation ranges from 35 per cent to 90 per cent, and involves them in non-traditional occupations such as construction of irrigation infrastructure, afforestation, etc.)	350.0

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Improvement of employment opportunities and conditions of work for rural women and home-based workers; training of women entrepreneurs, women in technical trades and disabled women; improvement of employment conditions for women in industry and the public sector.	2.6
	FAO	Improved women-related food-processing and agricultural technologies (including fisheries and forestry); promotion of equal opportunity in marketing and micro-enterprises; assistance to Governments in employment-generation policies and programmes for rural areas; improved access to resources for rural women, through policy advice on regulations and institutional mechanisms; improved understanding of women's roles in agricultural production and marketing.	79.4
	UNIDO	Development of support systems for women to obtain access to credit, extension services, training and technology; apprenticeship, vocational and managerial training to enable women to upgrade their skills and capabilities; development and transfer of appropriate technologies, particularly in the food-processing sector. The resource figure does not include projects in areas such as development of small-scale industries or training that frequently has many women as beneficiaries.	3.3
Access to services i/	United Nations	Enhanced access for women in the informal sector to cooperative arrangements, licences, social support services and credit. Cooperation between government agencies and non-governmental organizations in the delivery of social services to women.	1.6 f/

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNRWA	Provision of protective and promotive health services, with special emphasis on vulnerable and at-risk groups including pregnant women and nursing mothers; health education to women, including assistance in the use of safe contraceptive techniques. j/ Increased participation of Palestine refugee girls in elementary and lower-secondary education; literacy training for women who have not benefited sufficiently from formal education. Shelter improvement for special hardship cases, of which about 44 per cent are female heads of households.	49.6
	UNICEF	Access of girls and women to basic services and benefits especially in health, nutrition, basic education, water and sanitation, child-care and workload reduction.	108.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	0.6
	WFP	Establishment of conditions enabling increased productivity and self-reliance; improvement of the terms of women's involvement in development; improved access for women to quality basic health services (especially reproductive health), formal and non-formal education, labour-saving technologies and services (including child support services); improved rural and urban sites and services in poor communities (low-income housing, potable water supplies, sanitation facilities, markets), primarily through self-help schemes. (WFP assistance is provided for the construction of social services infrastructure such as schools, health clinics etc. through food-for-work to improve the delivery of such services and through direct feeding of targeted populations groups, such as children at day-care centres, students at schools or patients in hospitals.)	185.0

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Provision of assistance to constituents to meet the needs of women workers, including child-care services, work-related welfare facilities, housing and maternity protection.	0.4
	FAO	Promotion of improved understanding, through research, of the relationship between demographic factors and women's roles in rural development; upgrading of nutrition programmes; improvement of the access of women to agricultural training and extension; support of home economic programmes and promotion of time-saving technologies.	6.3
	WHO	Protection of the health of mothers and children through appropriate technology and services, including family planning, to ensure reproduction health, safe motherhood, child survival and in particular the healthy development of the girl child. Development of new and improved family planning technologies that are appropriate and acceptable, thus enhancing the health of women and children and facilitating the role of women in healthy reproduction. Promotion of comprehensive national health systems that provide the essentials of primary health care with full participation and coverage of women as beneficiaries, providers and decision makers, with attention to women's education and functional literacy as well as their role and status. Enhancement of women's health through proper nutrition, oral health, the prevention of accidents, the avoidance of tobacco and other abusive substances, the promotion of mental health, the provision of water supply and sanitation, healthy housing, a safe environment and control of health hazards.	313.6 k/

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Action in favour of the regular supply and rational use of safe and effective drugs of acceptable quality that are essential for the health of women. Promotion and control of major communicable and non-communicable diseases in women.	
Decision-making 1/	United Nations	Promotion of greater participation of women in public sector decision-making at the national and international levels; provision of and access to the means that will enable them effectively to assume decision-making responsibilities; monitoring of progress in these areas. Encouragement of women's organizations and appropriate governmental bodies to involve women in discussions and studies on decision-making for development, in order to foster understanding and friendly relations between countries and peoples.	1.5 f/
	UNICEF	Support and strengthening of women's participation in decision-making, planning and management of basic services.	12.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.01
	UNRWA	Encouragement of enhanced participation of women in decisions on services and community projects, especially where these are aided by UNRWA.	n.a.
	WFP	Facilitating of women's involvement in community decision-making processes and the management of resources in their communities; strengthening of the organization of women both for social empowerment and to create economies of scale.	15.0
	ILO	Improvement of participation of women in employers' and workers' organizations; training of women for cooperatives and as managers.	0.3

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	FAO	Promotion of grassroots-level associations of rural women; participation of women in the design of developme programmes.	2.0
	UNIDO	Development of institutional arrangements to ensure women's participation in industry at a sectoral level through the involvement of women's organizations or groups; sensitization of all industrial development policy-making organs to women's roles and interests and their potential impact on development.	0.2
Improving means of international action m/	United Nations	Ensuring timely, reliable, consistent and coordinated collection, compilation and dissemination of global, regional and national statistics disaggregated by sex in all fields of importance to women and development; national collection and dissemination of statistics and indicators on the situation of women and women in development. Development of methods for cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary research on women's status in the development process.	9.8 f/
	UNRWA	Enhanced participation of women in decisions on services and community projects, especially where these are aided by UNRWA.	n.a.
	UNICEF	Strengthened data collection and situation and policy analysis relevant to girls and women, and improved information dissemination for policy formulation and programme action.	1.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	1.3
	WFP	Dissemination of information on WFP activities to improve the situation of women in developing countries; maintenance of gender-disaggregated data in WFP project documentation and emergency operations as a means to track achievements and define alternative ways to enhance women's participation in development processes.	2.0

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	ILO	Development of indicators on employment, poverty and earnings and statistics on the informal sector; improvement of employment and training for women, through advisory services; promotion of women in technical cooperation activities.	1.0
		Objectives defined in ongoing women-specific technical cooperation projects covering all areas of ILO activity.	41.0 n/
	FAO	Improved collection of gender-specific statistics; technical assistance to Governments on women-in-development issues; support to international cooperation and exchanges.	1.5
	UNIDO	Collection and dissemination of gender-specific data and information on a sectoral and country basis; improved understanding of the role and prospective contribution of women in industry through country case studies, subsector studies and typology studies; development of programmes and projects specifically targeting women in entrepreneurship development, food-processing appropriate technologies and small-scale production activities; integration of women in the project cycle, i.e., identification, design, implementation and evaluation.	0.5
Comprehensive approaches to women and development o/	United Nations	Enhancement of women's role in the development process, and ensuring that rapid progress is made towards the full, equal and effective integration of women in all aspects of development.	2.1 f/
		Formulation of national plans, programmes and projects based on comprehensive analysis of the links between women and development, taking into account the effects of emerging global economic trends and the basic needs of women in developing countries, particularly the least developed among them.	

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
		Encouragement of national machineries, regional and national research institutions and non-governmental organizations in studying the effects of global and regional trends on women's role in development. Biennial monitoring of the extent to which activities related to the advancement of women are included in the work of the organizations of the United Nations system; annual substantive monitoring of the priority themes discussed by the Commission on the Status of Women; quinquennial reviews and appraisals.	
	UNICEF	Implementation of a comprehensive policy which incorporates girls' and women's needs and concerns as both a perspective and a specific target for action in the regular country programme of cooperation.	4.3
	UNDP	See paragraph 14.	2.9
	UNFPA	Creation of awareness, advocacy and action designed to improve the role and status of women. The Fund emphasizes the interrelationship between women's status, population factors, and overall development trends. It works with Governments, helping them to design and implement action programmes to promote women's concerns, and extends assistance to non-governmental organizations to promote the participation of women in population activities at the grass-roots level. k/	7.0
	ILO	Promotion within all ILO programmes of activities concerning women workers; coordination and liaison with other organizations; improved integration of women in national planning and policies, through advisory services at the national level.	0.7
	FAO	Strengthening of national mechanisms as they relate to women's issues in the food and agriculture sector.	n.a.

Sub-area	Organization	Programme objectives	Estimated resources, all sources of funds (millions of US dollars)
	UNESCO	Improvement of the status of women, through activities aimed, inter alia, at: improved understanding of factors affecting the school attendance of girls, including the role of women teachers; improved access of girls and women to science, mathematics and technology and to education in those fields, including out-of-school education; greater participation of women in formulating education policies and strategies; improved training and retraining of female university staff; improved understanding of women's participation in cultural life; development of creativity and initiative on the part of women, through local cultural development projects; training of women journalists and other communication professionals; improved understanding of the status and function of women in the contemporary world; establishment of a network of women's research institutions; greater incorporation of women's preoccupations in human resource development strategies; promotion of equality of men and women before the law and of application of related United Nations conventions. k/	2.3
	WHO	Promotion of national policies, planning, training, deployment and use of appropriate types and sufficient numbers of suitably trained women as health care providers and decision makers in health development.	44.4
	UNIDO	Development of subsector-specific guidelines for integrating women in UNIDO technical cooperation projects; improvement of the design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in priority sectors; promotion of enhanced integration of women in industrial development, and analysis of the situation of women in industry, through advisory missions to Governments; analysis of gender-specific industrial employment statistics.	0.5

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 3)

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a/ ICAO reported that although for the current triennium (1990-1992) it had adopted a programme budget for the first time, it was not in a position to extract from it the resources to be devoted to the environment or drug abuse control activities. Such multidisciplinary activities involved several ICAO Bureaux and were only partly reflected in the programme budget.

b/ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, unifying the structure of United Nations drug control units, the Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) were unified into the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNIDCP) with effect from 1 January 1991.

c/ Regular budget figures comprise allocations for DND and INCB plus an estimated apportionment of funds available from the Contingency Fund for implementing the Global Programme of Action, and for the Under-Secretary-General for UNIDCP. Other resources comprise (a) estimated extrabudgetary funds available to DND and INCB for 1990-1991 and (b) estimated expenditures for 1990 and budget provisions for 1991 for technical cooperation activities. In addition, an estimated $12.2 million is intended to cover administrative and programme development costs of UNFDAC during 1990-1991. Increases in the resources available in 1991 and progress in developing UNFDAC's subregional strategies could lead to additional allocations for the reduction of illicit drug supply and suppression of illicit drug traffic.

d/ Excluding UNFDAC projects.

e/ This sub-area covers (a) international standards and (b) promoting more positive attitudes towards the role of women in development.

f/ Resource data drawn from information included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (E/1991/16 and Corr.1).

g/ Resources committed as per stated WFP activities in this sub-area are incorporated in other relevant sub-areas.

h/ This sub-area covers (a) overall trends and policies in women's employment; (b) vocational training and training on women and development; (c) food and agriculture; (d) industry; (e) entrepreneurship and access to credit; and (f) informal sector.

i/ This sub-area covers (a) health, nutrition and family planning; (b) literacy and education; (c) housing, settlement, water, energy and transport; and (d) other social infrastructure and support services.

(Footnotes to table 3) (continued)

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j/ The cost of specialized services to women is not included in the resource figure given, since such services are a part of the primary health care system operated by UNRWA and their cost cannot be separately identified.

k/ The objectives reported under this heading relate to various sub-areas in the area of women and development.

l/ This sub-area covers (a) participation in management and decision-making and (b) participation in groups, associations, cooperatives, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations.

m/ This sub-area covers (a) development of statistics and indicators; (b) information dissemination; (c) research, policy analysis and dissemination; (d) technical cooperation, training and advisory services; and (e) science and technology.

n/ Relates to women-specific projects and represents the total allocation available for the projects. ILO policy is to integrate women's issues into all technical cooperation activities.

o/ This sub-area covers (a) analysis of the interrelationship of factors affecting women and development; (b) monitoring and review and appraisal of basic policy guidelines and national experience; (c) strengthening national machineries and mechanisms for planning and policy-making; and (d) coordinating a system-wide approach to women and development.

APPENDIX

Documents setting out programmes and resources of the United Nations system in 1990-1991

United Nations

Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Add.1)

Revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) (A/39/6 and Corr.1, A/41/6 and A/43/6)

Reports of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirtieth sessions (A/39/38, A/41/38 and A/43/16)

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1, vols. I and II)

System-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995 (UNEP/GCSS.I/7/Add.1)

Priority evolving environmental issues: report of the Executive Director of UNEP (UNEP/GCSS.II/2)

System-wide action plan on drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General (E/1990/39 and Add.1)

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/27)

UNFDAC programme budget for 1991

System-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 (E/1987/52)

Report of ACC on plans and programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 (E/1989/16 and Corr.1)

United Nations Children's Fund

Medium-term plan for the period 1990-1993 (E/ICEF/1990/3); see in particular tables 3 and 8

United Nations Development Programme

Annual report of the Administrator for 1989 (DP/1990/17)

Women in development - report of the Administrator (DP/1990/26)

Environmental dimensions of development: Commitment and progress in 1989 - report of the Administrator (DP/1990/27)

Governing Council decisions 90/19 on women in development; 90/20 on the environment; and 90/25 on the role of UNDP in combating HIV and AIDS (22 June 1990)

United Nations Population Fund

Report of the Executive Director for 1990 (DP/1991/28, parts I-III)

Work plan for 1990-1993 and request for approval authority (DP/1989/34)

Work plan for 1991-1994 and request for approval authority (DP/1990/47)

Status report on UNFPA's strategy concerning women, population and development (DP/1991/32)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

United Nations: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6/Rev.1) - Section 2A

United Nations: Medium-term plan for 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) (A/37/6 and Add.1-3) - Chapter 8, programme 2

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 (A/45/13)

World Food Programme

Review of food aid policies and programmes (CFA 27/P/INF/1)

Anti-hunger strategies of poor households and communities: roles of food aid (CFA 27/P/INF/1/Add.1)

Environment and sustainable development (CFA 27/P/INF/2)

Sectoral guidelines on women and development (CFA 27/P/INF/4)

Financial plan for 1990-1991 (CFA 27/9)

WFP budget for technical advisory, administrative and servicing expenses in 1990-1991 (CFA 28/2)

Programme support and administrative budget estimates 1990-1991 submitted by the Executive Director: addendum (CFA 28/2 Add.5)

Review of global food aid policies and programmes (CFA/29/P/INF/1)

International Labour Organisation

Medium-term plan 1990-1995 (GB.239/PFA/3/1)

Programme and budget for 1990-1991

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Programme of work and budget for 1990-1991 (C89/3)

Review of the regular programme (C91/8)

Review of field programmes (C91/4)

Medium-term plan for 1992-1997 (C91/23)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Medium-term plan 1990-1995 (25 C/4)

Draft programme and budget for 1990-1991 (25 C/5 (Proposed))

Programme and budget for 1990-1991 (25 C/5 (Approved))

Keys for distribution of UNESCO activities under the CCAQ classification: 1988-1989 and 1990-1991 (internal UNESCO documents)

International Civil Aviation Organization

Work programme (programme budget) of the Organization, 1990-1991-1992 (Doc. 9532)

World Health Organization

Eighth general programme of work covering the period 1990-1995 (HFA Series No. 10)

Proposed programme budget for the financial period 1990-1991 (PB/90-91)

Universal Postal Union

Draft Union budget for 1990 (CE 1989/C2 - Doc 5 and (final version)/Rev.)

Draft Union budget for 1991 (CE 1990/C2 - Doc 4 and (final version)/Rev.)

Functions and powers of UPU and its bodies (CE 1991/GT 3/3 - doc 2/Annex 1)

International Telecommunication Union

ITU Constitution and Convention, Nice 1989

Decision No. PLEN/1: Expenses of the Union for the period 1990-1994

Budget 1990 (Doc. 6825/CA 44 and Add.1, 2)

Budget 1991 (Doc. 6950/CA 45 and Add.1, 2, 3)

World Meteorological Organization

WMO long-term plan overall policy and strategy 1988-1997, Part I (WMO publication No. 690)

Programme and budget for 1990-1991 (EC-XLI/Doc 9) - For extrabudgetary funds, see table No. 214: Summary of extrabudgetary resources

International Maritime Organization

Work programme and budget for 1990-1991 (C.62/22 and Add.1-3)

World Intellectual Property Organization

Draft programme and budget for the 1990-1991 biennium; Plan for the medium term of 1992 to 1995 (AB/XX/2)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Medium-term plan 1990-1995 (GC.3/17)

Programme and budget for 1990-1991 (GC.3/10)

UNIDO environment programme (IDB.6/3)

UNIDO programme for the integration of women in industrial development (GC.3/19 and CRP.3)

International Atomic Energy Agency

Programme and budget for 1989 and 1990 (GC(XXXII)/837)

Budget for 1990 (GC(XXXIII)/875)

Programme and budget for 1991 and 1992 (GC(XXXIV)/917)

The Agency's contribution to sustainable development (May 1989)